The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE FARMER, MECHANIC, MANUFACTURER, MERCHANT, BANKER, PROFESSIONAL MAN, AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names---in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement---having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	$ 2.00
Five Copies	7.50
Ten Copies	13.50
Fifteen Copies	19.75
Twenty Copies	25.00

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Each Copy, one year	$6.00

Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1874, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1875.

☞ Postmasters and others forming Clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions. Send single copies at club rates after they are formed.

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THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE.

$100,000 for only $2.50.

THE LARGEST RETURN FOR THE SMALLEST INVESTMENT.

A GRAND

GIFT CONCERT

WILL BE HELD AT

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

December 31st, 1873,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A

JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOL.

40,000 Gifts,

$150,000 in Prizes,

Principal Prize, $100,000

consisting of the superb palatial residence of Simon Abeles, Esq., unsurpassed as a private dwelling in the United States, being only a few blocks from the Court-House, surrounded by magnificent grounds, orchards, gardens, and vineyards. The building has been only recently completed with all modern improvements.

PRIZE LIST.

13 Prizes, Real Estate,	-		$169,125
1 Cash Prize,	-		20,000
4 " "	$10,000 Each,		40,000
4 " "	5,000	"	20,000
10 " "	2,500	"	25,000
20 " "	1,000	"	20,000
50 " "	600	"	30,000
100 " "	400	"	40,000
100 " "	300	"	30,000
200 " "	200	"	40,000
300 " "	50	"	15,000
698 " "	20	"	13,960
1,000 " "	10	"	10,000
1,738 " "	5	"	8,690
36,450 " "	2.50	"	91,125
40,000 Prizes	-	-	$450,000

The title to the above real estate is guaranteed perfect. The liberal terms of this scheme brings it within the reach of all---the greatest opportunity ever offered to the poor man to rise to wealth.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Single Tickets, $2.50; Eleven Tickets, $25.00; Fifty-six Tickets, $125.00; One Hundred and Fifteen Tickets, $250.00.

The drawing will be made under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the highest officials in the State, duly sworn to the faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

The highest officials both of City, County, and State have not only indorsed Mr. Abeles, but also his scheme.

The demand for tickets is unparalleled, and all desiring to participate in the drawing should at once form their clubs and send in their orders.

AGENTS WANTED in all States, Cities, and Towns in the United States and Canadas.

☞ Money should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Express, with the full adress of the purchaser in plain writing.

Every package of 11 tickets has a chance to win 11 prizes, but positively certain to win one, while one person out of every ten who purchases a package of 11 is bound to win two prizes.

For further information and particulars, send for circulars to the Manager and Proprietor, and address

SIMON ABELES,
Leavenworth, Kan.,

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HIS SUCCESS IN THE PAST A GUARANTEE FOR THE FUTURE!

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IN CASH GIVEN AWAY!

One Cash Prize in Every Five Chances.

TWELVE THOUSAND GIFTS,

AS FOLLOWS:

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
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ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000

Whole Tickets, $50. Coupons (Tenths), $5.

ELEVEN TICKETS FOR $500.

Secure Your Tickets Now!

If you neglect it you will forever regret it.

☞ Remember, the Drawing takes place in PUBLIC on the 3d of December, 1873.

For information address

THOS. B. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Ky.,
Louisville, Ky.

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R. H. McDowell & Co.,

234

WEST MADISON-ST.,

Formerly 131 South Halsted.

WILL OFFER THIS MORNING,

1,000 Ladies' Fine Chemise with Corset Cover Bosom, at 75c.

1,000 Ladies' Finer Chemise, corded and ruffled, at 75c. to $1.

500 Ladies' Fine Skirts, from 50c. upwards.

500 Ladies' Drawers, from 50c. upwards.

500 Ladies' Night Dresses, at $1, worth $2.

The Largest Stock of FRENCH AND AMERICAN CORSETS on the West Side, from 50c. upwards.

A Large Stock LADIES' MERINO UNDERWEAR, extra fine, at 75c.

Our Stock of LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS is complete, and warranted 35 per cent below any house in Chicago. We guarantee satisfaction in every case or money cheerfully refunded.

☞ Store open until 9 every evening.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The partnership existing under the firm name of Sanderson and Clements has been dissolved by my consent or knowledge, and I hereby notify those owing said firm not to pay any money to said Clements without my consent.

WM. SANDERSON.

Chicago, Nov. 11.

FINANCIAL.

SCHOOL BONDS.

We offer for sale $15,000 in School Bonds, bearing ten per cent interest. The only debt of a wealthy township.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

N. MATSON & CO.,

JEWELERS,

Are receiving NEW GOODS in all departments, daily, direct from the manufacturers.

STATE AND MONROE.

INSURANCE.

RHODE ISLAND

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CASH CAPITAL,

One Million Dollars

Cash Assets, $1,800,000.

For Insurance in above-named Association apply to

TEALL & FISHER, Agents,

148 LaSalle-st.

Life Insurance.

A smart, energetic man, of good standing and large acquaintance, wanted, for the general management in and about Chicago of a leading New York Company, to whom extra inducements in commissions will be offered. Address S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

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J. A. SMITH & CO.,

161 STATE-ST.,

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS.

Seal Sacques, Muffs, and Boas.

MINK, LYNX, BLACK MARTEN, and ERMINE SETS, in all their variety.

We make a specialty of REPAIRING and TRIMMING SEAL SACQUES with OTTER, BEAVER, SEA OTTER, BLACK MARTEN, and SILVER FOX.

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CARMINE INK & MUCILAGE,

Of the Best Makers,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

Blank Books, Stationery, & Printing,

Furnished promptly and at fair prices, by

J. M. W. JONES,

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HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,

107 STATE-ST.

PAPER HANGINGS, BEDDING, AND WINDOW SHADES.

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A BARGAIN IN

South Chicago.

An entire Block of 7 acres, situated in the heart of this great manufacturing centre, for sale very cheap, for a few days; 300 Lots sold in the immidiate vicinity during the last 60 days. Inquire of D. S. TAYLOR, 127 Dearborn-st.

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WANTED---AGENTS---FROM $75 to $200 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,

SECOMB & CO.,
127 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

REMOVAL.

GOODMAN'S INSURANCE AGENCY

REMOVED TO

112 LA SALLE-ST.

EXPOSITION.

TO-DAY,

THIS WEDNESDAY,

DAY AND EVENING,

GRAND FINALE

OF THE

Exposition.

No Increase in Prices

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

A GALA OCCASION!

200 Artists.

Wieniawski,

The Greatest Living Violin Virtuoso, who has appeared at the Crystal Palace, London, before 32,000 PEOPLE with overwhelming enthusiasm, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE KUNKEL BROS.,

The Greatest Living Duet Pianists on two Pianos, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

HANS BALATKA'S

ENTIRE GRAND ORCHESTRA,

AFTERNOON and EVENING, TO-DAY.

VAAS & HOFFMANN'S

Great Exposition Band

AFTERNOON and EVENING, TO-DAY.

The Great Western Light Guard Band,

AFTERNOON and EVENING, TO-DAY.

SIGNORA ADELAIDE MUNZONI,

SIGNOR A. FARINI,

AFTERNOON and EVENING, TO-DAY.

See the Programme!

Unequalled in Musical History.

Last Day of the Great Exposition.

Last Day of the Exhibition of Art and Industries.

Last Day of the Thousands of Objects of Beauty, Taste, Skill, and Virtu.

Last Day of the Multifarious Inventions, Intricate and Wonderful Machinery.

Last Day of the Exquisite Ensemble which has proved

A Success Beyond Precedent.

VISIT IT IN THE MORNING. Rehearsal of the Great Concert transpires at 11 o'clock.

VISIT IT IN THE AFTERNOON. The great programme commences at 1½ p. m.

The IMMENSE CROWD in the Evening renders a visit during THE DAY doubly pleasing to those who would see

The Last

OF THE

GREAT EXPOSITION

IN ALL ITS BEAUTY.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES.

NUBIAS,
HAND-KNIT GOODS,
MITTS, SCARFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
YARNS AND FANCY GOODS.

WHOLESALE.....117 Franklin-st.
RETAIL.....68 State-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of TREADWAY & JEWELL, Insurance Agents in this city, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. DOUGLAS B. WAITE, Bookkeeper of the late firm, is hereby authorised to settle all outstanding accounts and other transactions connected with the business of the various Insurance Companies for which said firm have heretofore been Agents.

COPARTNERSHIP.

GEORGE P. TREADWAY and SAMUEL T. COCKEY have this day entered into a copartnership, and will continue the business of Fire Insurance Agency, under the firm name of GEORGE P. TREADWAY & CO., representing the Lycoming and Penn Fire Insurance Companies.

DISSOLUTION.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the business of wholesale and retail dealers in Gas Fixtures, and as carried on at 161 South Clark-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties hereto. Henry Butenshoen having purchased the interest of Valentine Schenke in said business, stock, tools and fixtures, Valentine Schenke retires therefrom, and Henry Butenshoen will continue said business under the name of "H. Butenshoen," to whom all bills must be rendered, H. Butenshoen assumes all liabilities and will pay all the indebtedness of the late firm.

VALENTINE SCHENKE.
HENRY BUTENSHOEN.

Chicago, Nov. 10, 1873.

LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Drawings twice every month. Circular, giving full information, sent free on application. Prizes cashed and orders filled. Extraordinary drawing 15th December. Address A. MARIOLA & CO., Bankers, 5 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A.

EXPOSITION.

TO-DAY!

This (Wednesday) Day and Evening,

GRAND FINALE

OF THE

EXPOSITION

No Increase in Prices. Admission, 50 cts.

Programme Souvenir

OF THE

Grand Inter-State Exposition, 1873.

WIENIAWSKI,

THE BROTHERS KUNKEL,

SIGNORA ADELAIDE MUNZONI,

SIGNOR A. FARINI,

Hans Balatka's Full Grand Orchestra,

Great Western Light Guard Band,

Vaas & Hoffman's Exposition Band.

AFTERNOON.

PART FIRST.

PROMENADE.

1. March, "Sedan".....Parlen
Vaas & Hoffman's Exposition Band.
2. Overture, "Hermit's Bell".....Maillard
Great Western Light Guard Band.
3. Selections, "La Sonnambula".....Bellini
4. Potpourri, "Faust".....Gounod
Great Western Light Guard Band.
5. Galop En Vogue.....Zikoff
Vaas & Hoffman's Exposition Band.

The Great Bell sounds twice. The Machinery ceases. The Fountain stops. Quiet is requested for

PART SECOND.

CONCERT.

1. Overture, "Mignon".....Thomas
Hans Balatka's Grand Orchestra.
2. Violin Solo, "Grand Fantasia Falpiti"....Paganini
HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
3. Aria, "Vieni la mia Vendetta".....Donizetti
Signor A. Farini.
4. Grand Duo, Two Grand Pianos, "Mid-summer Night".....Mendelssohn
"Nocturne," "Fairy Dance," and "Wedding March,"
arranged and Performed by
CHARLES AND JACOB KUNKEL.
5. "Pakeliana".....Meyerbeer
Hans Balatka's Grand Orchestra.

PART THIRD.

PROMENADE.

1. Overture, "Post and Peasant".....Suppe
Vaas & Hoffman's Exposition Band.
2. Romanza, "Mignon".....Thomas
Great Western Light Guard Band.
3. Valse, "Louisen".....Zikoff
Vaas & Hoffman's Exposition Band.
4. Quartette, "Rigoletti".....Verdi
Great Western Light Guard Band.
5. Potpourri, "La Parichole".....Offenbach
Vaas & Hoffman's Exposition Band.

The Bell Sounds. Quiet is again requested for

PART FOURTH.

CONCERT.

1. "Trovatore".....Verdi
Hans Balatka's Grand Orchestra.
2. Grand Concerto for Violin, with Orchestra.....Mendelssohn
HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
As played by him before an audience of 32,000 at the Crystal Palace, London, with tumultuous enthusiasm.
3. Grand Duo, "Leonora".....Verdi
Signora Adelaide Munzoni and Sig. A. Farini.
4. "Grand Morceau de Concert," Duo for Two Grand Pianos.....Gounod
Arranged and performed by
CHARLES AND JACOB KUNKEL.
5. Waltz, "Artist's Life".....Strauss
Hans Balatka's Grand Orchestra.

FINALE.

Overture, "Othello".....Rossini
Vaas & Hoffman's Exposition Band.
"Galop of the Kisses".....Reinsdorff
Great Western Light Guard Band.

EVENING.

PART FIRST.

PROMENADE.

1. March, "Souvenir".....Herfurth
Vaas & Hoffman's Exposition Band.
2. Fantasie, "Norma".....Bellini
Great Western Light Guard Band.
3. Fantasia, from "Tantanella".....Balfe
Vaas & Hoffman's Exposition Band.
4. Aria, from "Ernani".....Trombens Obligato
Great Western Light Guard Band.
5. Galop, "Welcome".....C. Faust
Vaas & Hoffman's Exposition Band.

The Great Bell sounds twice. The Machinery and Fountain cease. Quiet is requested for

PART SECOND.

CONCERT.

1. Overture, "Chase after Fortune".....Suppe
Hans Balatka's Grand Orchestra.
2. Solo Violin, "Russian Airs".....Wieniawski
HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
As played by him before an audience of 32,000 persons at the Crystal Palace.
3. Cavatina, "Don Sebastiane".....Verdi
Signor A. Farini.
4. Grand Duo for two pianos. "Deux Freres".....Rubinstein
CHARLES AND JACOB KUNKEL.
5. Nightingale Polka.....Mollenhauer
Hans Balatka's Grand Orchestra.

PART THIRD.

PROMENADE.

1. Overture, "Stradella".....Flotow
Vaas & Hoffman's Exposition Band.
2. Potpourri, "Czar & Zimmerman".....Lortzing
Great Western Light Guard Band.
3. Polka, "Sleigh Ride".....Jullien
Vaas & Hoffman's Exposition Band.
4. March, "Victory".....Sare
Great Western Light Guard Band.
5. "Barbe Bleue".....Offenbach
Vaas & Hoffman's Exposition Band.

The Bell sound twice and quiet is again requested for

PART FOURTH.

1. Overture, "Zampa".....Herol
Hans Balatka's Orchestra.
2. Solo, Violin, with Orchestra.
A. Second Concerte Romanze.....Beethoven
B. Second Polonaise.....Wieniawski
HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
3. Grand Vocal Duo, "Mira".....Verdi
Signor Munzoni and Signor Farini.
4. Grand Duo, 2 Piano. "Vive l'Ouest,".....Kunkel
CHARLES AND JACOB KUNKEL.
5. Post March.....Graer
Hans Balatka's Grand Orchestra.

FINALE.

Potpourri "Indigo".....Strauss
Vaas & Hoffman's Exposition Band.
Star Spangled Banner.....Signors Adelaide Munzoni and Hans Balatka's Grand Orchestra.

FINANCIAL.

Effects of the Panic on the Business of Chicago.

Railroad Earnings Falling Off---A Discouraging Prospect for November.

The Banks Giving Accommodations to Legitimate Business Only.

Dullness and Low Prices the Rule in Nearly All the Trades and Manufactures.

How the California and Texas Construction Company Rose and Fell.

And How Congressmen and Politicians Became Its Stool-Pigeons.

Embarrassments of Tom Scott---Vice-President Bond to Be Made Receiver.

Brisk Business on the New York Stock Exchange Yesterday.

Western Union, Lake Shore, and New York Central Active.

Wall Street Speculators Harassed by Proposed Banking Reforms.

Failure of Two Savings Banks in Pittsburgh.

General Reduction of the Wages of Coal-Miners.

The Lowell Mills Running Again on Three-Quarters Time.

CHICAGO.

A TOUR AMONG OUR BUSINESS MEN.

Since the panic there has been a general complaint of hard times and a scarcity of money. Many persons have been thrown out of employment, and there seems to be a general inclination to retrench and economize, and expend as little money as possible. To ascertain the condition of trade in Chicago, and to feel the pulse of merchants, reporters of THE TRIBUNE yesterday interviewed the heads of prominent houses in the different lines of business. The result of the investigation is as follows:

THE RAILROADS.

The hope of a speedy revival of the transportation business has not been realized. It was expected the foreign demand for our surplus crops would cause the grain to move freely up to the close of navigation. October is generally the best month in the year for traffic, and large expectations of heavy returns were indulged in, even though the first ten days showed a considerable decrease on the east and west roads. The north and south lines ran ahead for the first two weeks, but fell off afterward. Upon the others, business revived the third week, and brought them through the month with a fair increase. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Rock Island Companies made the best showing, the gross increase of the former exceeding $100,000, and the net of the latter $50,000. The Northwestern came out $17,000 ahead of last year, the increase being curtailed by the utter collapse of the iron ore business, which, at this season, generally yields that Company an average of $6,000 daily. Despite its loss, the month's earnings reached $1,450,000. The Chicago & Alton Railroad also shows a slight increase, while the Lake Shore Road leads all the Western companies with the enormous October showing of $1,742,-517---an increase of over $400,000 for the month, and $1,782,000 since Jan. 1. The Illinois Central fares the worst, having a decrease of about $20,000. The operation of the Illinois law crushes out the business of this road at every competing point with the east and west lines. Only by a flagrant violation of its provisions can the Central take a pound of freight from any of these stations in competition with the Indianapolis and Toledo Roads. As this result is the achievement of state legislation, there is a measure of justice in the fact that its disastrous application should most affect the only road that pays a percentage of its gross earnings into the State Treasury. In considering the increase of earnings, it should be borne in mind that the companies were running against the period last year when business was almost suspended by the prevalence of the horse disease, which was, temporarily, as paralyzing as the panic. The prospect for November is not encouraging. Should the decline in the price of wheat continue, it is not easy to see how the weakest companies will be able to meet their engagements. The utter impossibility of securing loans from abroad forces all the companies to rely solely upon their earnings with which to defray current expenses and meet their bonded indebtedness. Their necessities render them deplorably poor. Many of our merchants and dealers being large creditors, the delays in payment create numerous embarrassments. Harassed at every turn, and contemplating excessive annoyances from all the State Legislatures, it will be apparent the railroad managers are not reposing in enviable luxury.

THE BANKS.

The business of our monetary institutions, which was almost entirely suspended in panic days, is still very contracted; accommodation is allowed in very rare instances, and business men have to manage their affairs accordingly. The recent unfavorable reports from England have not improved the feeling in banking circles. One result of the hard times is that bankers are looking more closely into the character of their customers and their customers' business, and finding out the men who combine their energies to their legitimate spheres, and those who have dabbled in real estate, stocks, or given way to any other of the temptations which beset the business man's path. It is safe to say that the business man of to-day who can face his banker boldly---and there are many such as is the case who confined all his capital and all his energies to the business as indicated by the sign over his shop-windows; and the business man who is hawking his account from bank to bank, with promises of no end of favors which better times come, is the one who is dabbled in corner lots and fancy stocks. Some of our smallest banks have been approached with offers of very large accounts, but they are "fishing for cod, and do not care to tackle whales." The banks are doing all they can, and at reasonable rates, to carry on all the legitimate business offering, and the extra discrimination in all cases cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon commerce in the future. One thing to which the city is indebted for its peculiarly strong financial position is the way in which the country merchants have met their engagements with their city creditors. In all cases where the sale of goods have been judiciously effected, the returns have been fully up to the average of ordinary times.

IN THE PROVISION TRADE

dealers are complaining of universal dullness and low ruling of prices. The demand, especially for the more expensive articles, has greatly diminished. Poultry rules from 3 to 4 cents lower per pound than this time last year, notwithstanding that this year the poultry-crop is much heavier. Hides have fallen considerably from the quotations before the panic. The opinion of provision dealers is that the trade will be dull, with low prices for all kinds of provisions, during the winter. The country producers, who are, comparatively speaking, but little affected by the hard times as yet, are holding out for better prices for provisions, but they will have to reciprocate their ideas before long.

THE COAL TRADE

is one which depends upon so many contingencies that it is hard to forecast its future at the opening of the cold season. At present the trade is decidedly dull, but without any lowering of rates to either wholesale or retail purchasers. This is a business in which, generally, great latitude is allowed in the way of credits, but that is changed just now. Cash is demanded from all customers, and the scarcity of that commodity is evidenced by the small size of orders. The Wabash avenue boarding-house keeper who used to order her five or ten tons, and pay for it at pleasure, is fain now to order her little half-ton, while in some cases 500 or 300 pounds is all that the purchaser requires "for the present." The stock of coal on hand is large, particularly anthracite, the dealers not wishing a recurrence of the experience of last winter, when navigation, closed on the 1st of December, and on the 10th of that month coal-dealers were shipping immense orders by rail.

OUR MANUFACTURES

all feel the hardness of the times in a smaller or greater degree. In the heavier branches it is usual for many of the factories to greatly contract their operations at this season, and continue running lightly until the beginning of the new year. This is the case with the larger kinds of iron works, and the falling off of their business is, in most cases, but the natural course of events. The lighter branches are not, by any means, affected so seriously as might reasonably be supposed. The condition of the boot and shoe trade is excellent; collections are very good, indeed, and the contraction of business is almost inconsiderable. The hat and cap industry is but a trifle dull, and those engaged in this industry state that what falling off may occur from now until the new year will not hinder this year's business showing profits ahead of those of 1872.

DRY GOODS.

The wholesale dry goods trade is in a fair condition, and safe customers are being supplied with all the goods they want by our large houses. Care is taking, however, to discriminate in favor of solvent men; and those of whom there is any suspicion are required to pay on delivery. Prices are generally lower than they have been, but the shrinkage is not sufficient to cause alarm. The failures in the East have not, so far, materially affected Western trade, and houses doing business on their own capital regard the future without fear. The retail trade is as good as could be expected. As many packages go out of the stores, but the aggregate of sales is less than last year. Purchasers are more careful and less extravagant, and mere articles of luxury are not readily sold. There has been no diminution in the number of employes in this trade, nor have salaries been reduced.

THE CLOTHING TRADE

is at its best, this being the busy season. Articles of wearing apparel cannot be very well be done without in this cold climate. Sales are large, but purchasers seem disposed to "shop" more---that is, to run around and see where they can buy cheapest. The class of goods being sold is not of as fine a quality as when money was more plentiful, and many gentlemen who employed fashionable tailors willingly buy ready-made garments, because they cost from 30 to 50 per cent less. Goods are lower, and competition is reducing prices all the time.

THE HAT AND CAP TRADE

has not suffered to any extent, though sales are light. The wholesale houses are filling country orders with care, and making collections promptly. Goods have fallen somewhat, and will probably continue to look downward. Retail stores are not extremely busy, there being a universal desire to wear old "plugs" as long as they hold together. There has been no reduction of employes so far as heard from.

MILLINERY.

The ladies have been seized with a fit of economy, and there is but moderate demand for expensive head-dresses. The wholesale houses are doing little or nothing, as the country seems to have all the hats and bonnets it needs, and retailers complain of dull times, and very little prospect of their mending before New Years.

BOOTS AND SHOES

are necessities, and the trade in them is brisk, with prices slightly falling. Wholesale houses are careful with their country customers, and in retail stores the demand for ready-made goods is quite large, while custom work made-to-order is not much called for on account of the greater cost.

JEWELRY.

The jewelry stores are doing but little business, and report trade dull. The wholesale trade is lighter than in corresponding periods of former years, and the trade that ought to have been done in October is only beginning now, a month behind time. Country dealers are holding their money to see what will turn up, and are giving few orders. Retail sales are light. One firm said their sales had fallen off two-thirds from last year, and others reported a general decline. The holiday trade, which ought to begin now, had given no sign of life, and the trade which in other years spread over a period of three months---from October to January---would be compressed into three weeks. Intending purchasers are holding back, so as to put off parting with the money until the last moment. The class of goods sold is not as costly as heretofore, and there is no disposition to extravagance. Wedding gifts are not very numerous or expensive, and even brides are compelled to be satisfied with comparatively cheap tokens of affection. There has been a gradual decline in the price-list, corresponding with the reduction in the price of gold, which is the standard by which prices in this trade are regulated. There are many applications for employment by salesmen and watchmakers, but fine artists in jewelry command as high wages as ever on account of their scarcity.

THE PIANO TRADE

has fallen off one-half. Music, like jewelry, is a luxury, and can be done without. Many cannot afford to indulge in an instrument, and those who can are postponing the purchase, hoping that prices will tumble. This the dealers say is a false hope, as pianos and musical instruments generally are as low as before the war, and prices seldom fluctuate.

FURNITURE.

Most of the furniture factories closed last month, but some of them hope to open again in a few weeks, and at intervals during the winter. One house has discharged 100 men, some of whom will be employed again. Trade has been fair in necessary articles, but articles more for ornament than use are not being sold. Sales are mostly for cash. Prices have been marked down.

THE BOOK TRADE

has felt the hard times, and sales have fallen off about 20 per cent. The prospect of a heavy fall trade was bright in September, but the panic came and its influence is being felt. In school-books and other publications that cannot be done without, a brisk business is being done, but fancy works are almost unsalable. It is expected that the holiday trade will be good, as many persons who formerly made presents of jewelry and other costly gifts will content themselves with contributions of a more intellectual character, and place mind above matter, literature above pearls and diamonds. Country dealers are not ordering extensively, and the country holiday purchases have yet to be made. Prices of books but slightly fluctuate, and there is little or no shrinkage so far.

THE HOTELS

are but little affected. As is natural at this time of year, there is a falling off in holiday travel, but all the first-class houses report lots of guests and a flourishing state of affairs generally. Throughout the country there is no doubt a diminution of travel, but those who travel make up their minds to get the worth of their money, and naturally enough select Chicago as their destination.

DRINKING AND SMOKING.

Saloons always seem to thrive, and when every other business is dull and trade languishing, it seems to thrive better than ever. Men drown dull care in the flowing bowl. Probably men drink as much now as ever, but they drink on a cheaper scale. Instead of "brandy and soda," they call for a mug of ale, and instead of a "champagne cocktail," they direct the bar-keeper to put a little lemon and sugar in a glass, and pour some whiskey over it. So it is with smoking. The cigar trade is declining, and men smoke pipes instead of Havanas at from 15 to 50 cents each.

THE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CALIFORNIA & TEXAS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.---The prominent topic in still the California & Texas Construction Company, in which politicians and large moneyed operators have been equally bitten. This Company obtained most of its political stool-pigeon rights under the name of the Credit Mobilier investigation, and, while the characters of some Congressmen were being demolished, others, with perfect indifference, were trying to be let in on the new Credit Mobilier. A suit was about to be commenced this week by the firm of Christy, Paine & Co., of Washington, against the Construction Company, on behalf of certain obligations it had been promised, but not fulfilled. Yesterday the attorney was cited by John McNamara, the President, to hold a personal conference with Col. Tom Scott, and postpone the suit. Gen. Bristow, who resigned the office of Inter-General of the United States to become Col. Scott's counsel, and who afterwards made first President of this Construction Company, with a salary of $12,000, has also been solicitous that his name did not be dropped from the list of defendants. It appears that Bristow let's the concern when he found that it might be expected of him to do

DIRTY WORK

with the Texas Legislature, and State authorities. He had invested his salary in the scheme, and went out with no high opinion of the proclivities of law for modern railways. Mr. Scott, although debarred by act of Congress, with his other officers of the railroad, from being a member of the Construction Company, is said to have taken stock in the name of a member of his family, in order to drive out Gen. Rosecrans and others who had been pioneers in the railroad. The pools were put up to the figure of $800,000, and Rosecrans was unable to make a combination to that amount.

THE OFFICERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD were admired. Mr. Thompson took $250,000, and like same was subscribed by V. Z. Roberts, and by Shaw & McCullough, who run the connections of the Pennsylvania Road beyond Pittsburgh. McKeen is of

(Continued on the Fifth Page.)

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Lecture Last Evening by Dr. Ransom Dexter on the "Facial Angle."

In the Lower Order of Vertebrates the Angle of the Face Is in Line with the Back.

In the Highest Order It Is in Line with the Abdominal Surface.

Relation Between Mental Manifestations and the Bearing of the Facial Angle to the Line of the Body.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences held its regular monthly meeting last evening, the Hon. William Bross in the chair.

Dr. Norman Bridges, the Secretary, read the minutes of last meeting, which were adopted.

Mr. O. S. Westcott was elected a member of the Academy.

DONATIONS.

The Secretary announced that the following donations were made to the Academy since the October meeting: From Mr. William Wolcox, specimens of wood taken 31 feet below the surface in sinking the shaft for the new Lake Tunnel; from Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, specimens of wood taken from the same shaft 33 feet below the surface; from the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company, sixteen geological specimens, 2 large boxes of specimens of grain, and 3 specimens of soil; from Mr. H. W. Boyd: Portions of a skeleton of a child taken from a mound; 1 skin of an African python; 1 skin of an African monkey, and one skin of an African baboon. From the Department of the Interior: 4 pamphlets; from Mrs. Kate W. Doggett: 30 numbers of the *American Naturalist*, 25 of the *American Journal of Science and Art*, 14 of the *New England Historical and Geological Register and Antiquarian Journal*; from the Smithsonian Institute: 66 pamphlets; from Mr. Albert D. Hazen: 2 vols. of the Geological Survey of Vermont.

DR. DEXTER'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Ransom Dexter, Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology in the University of Chicago was then introduced, and read the following paper on "The Facial Angle of the Vertebrate Sub-kingdom of Animals:"

"The subject of the facial angle has occupied the attention of philosophers from the earliest antiquity. Their theories though vague, unsatisfactory and uninteresting in themselves, yet tend conclusively to show that some patent general principle underlies the whole domain of the subject. Confined to the narrow limits of the varieties of the human race, as has usually been the custom of writers, and we get only a part of the evidence that is so beautifully illustrated, when we include the whole sub-kingdom of animals to which we belong.

"In considering any of the great physiological and philosophical questions that are based upon a uniformity of primitive type development, and are peculiar to the entire sub-kingdom; we find that many useful lessons may be learned by including every class of animals in which the specialization to be considered appears: For example; every animal belonging to the vertebrate sub-kingdom of animals, agrees with every other animal, of the same sub-kingdom in the following distinctive characteristics—characteristics, too, that we shall find involved in our consideration of the subject of the facial angle: In all, the head and vertebral column, are composed of a number of a definite segments, arranged along a longitudinal axis; each segment is normally composed of two ring-like formations, the dorsal containing the main masses of the nervous system, viz.: brain and spinal cord, the ventral containing the organs of nutrition, the alimentary canal, circulating and eliminating organs. Every vertebrate animal, then, is composed of two tubes of framework—the one to protect the brain and spinal cord, the other, the organs of nutrition. These tubes are subject to very great variations, and are modified as by a master's hand to meet the necessities that their various specialization of function may demand. The great modification in the calibre of the dorsal tube in the different classes of the vertebrates, as well as the great variation in shape of the elements which compose that arch, is apparent to every one. In the dorsal region, the elements that compose the segments of the arch are rounded, and at some distance apart, whilst, in the cranial, they are flattened, spread out, so as to unite and form sutures, thus making a solid brain-case, for the protection of the softer and more massive nerve matter.

"The elements composing or forming the nutritive-case are the jaws, ribs, and pelvic girdle. These, as in the former, are subject to great modifications, particularly is this variation marked in the region of the face. And here we may designate what should constitute the facial angle, and describe the drawing.

"The angle of the face is simply and properly, I think, the angle formed by the intersection of two lines: the first or base line, corresponding to the axis of the body; the other, or diverging line, drawn from the anterior margin of the superior maxillary, over the centre of the frontal bones. The intersection thus formed expresses the relation and the comparative development at the union of the two primitive tubes, the *neural* and *hemal*, at the anterior extremity, or head of a vertebrate animal. Mr. Owen, Mr. Huxley, and Camper following Cuvier, establish the base line from the floor of the nostrils, to the articulation of the occipital bone, to the vertebral. This is one of the greatest errors that I have known committed, and one, no doubt, that has contributed its share to depreciate the subject as an index to the mental caste of a vertebrate animal. For, by adopting this method, we are subject to the enormous error of ninety degrees in passing through the sub-kingdom, all of which, we lose, little by little, as we ascend the scale of the animals of this type. And yet they make this application through the entire vertebrate series. By referring to this drawing we find the face of the lowest class of the type, the fish, to be in direct line with the dorsal surface of the animal; whilst in the highest type, that of man, the face is in line with the ventral or abdominal surface. Thus, it will be seen, that the aspect of the face to the line of the body, makes an entire half of a revolution, or 180 *degrees*, in passing through the vertebrate type of animals. It will also be seen that there is a direct relation between the power and complexity of the mental manifestations and the bearing of the line of the *face*, to the dorsal or ventral surface of the body. And as we ascend, the relative size of the brain-case increases, and the bones of the face diminish. We also find that the relative projection of the jaws in front of the orbits *diminish* as we ascend from the fish to the man. In the cold-blooded fish, the serpent, and the crocodile, the cavity for the brain is small, but little more than a prolongation of canal for spinal cord, with a disproportionate development of the organs of mastication, thus enabling them to execute the strongest instinct of the lower animals, namely: to slay and devour. In the bird class, the brain is somewhat larger, but is contained in the posterior part of the cranium, they manifesting but a slight mental superiority over the reptile. In the dog, over whom man is the lord, and the noble horse, the brain-case is much larger, the facial line is about at a right-angle with the vertebral axis. In these animals we begin to discover the rudiments of some of those more noble motives which are so abundantly lavished upon *some* of the higher animals.

"The monkeys and the anthropoid apes express in a very characteristic manner many of the mental attributes of the lower varieties of the human species. Nor is this to be wondered at, when we consider the close anatomical relation which subsists between the two, and the enormous development of the cerebral hemispheres as compared with the lower classes of the same type.

"The profile of the idiot is introduced here to illustrate the influence upon the size and shape of the *cranium* which an arrest of development has wrought, and which corresponds to the mental manifestations of its subject. The other three profile views represent the savage, the half-civilized, and the *cultivated* races of man.

"The first of the three is a drawing from a correct engraving of the celebrated North American Indian Chief Blackhawk, and corresponds in brain capacity, facial angle, and mental

THE FACIAL ANGLE ILLUSTRATED.

powers very nearly to the other two savage races, viz: the Malayan and Ethiopian. The next view that is here represented is the half-civilized Mongolian race, illustrating very nicely the ratio of brain capacity and facial angle to the degree of mental culture. The last is a representation of the highly-cultivated Caucasian race, and is a correct profile view of one of the most illustrious statesmen that this or any other nation ever possessed,—that of Daniel Webster.

"What is it, we may well ask, that effects this wonderful change in a series of animals whose primitive type is so similar? It is the gradual but wonderful increase in the volume of what, in the fish, are two little bodies situated side by side in the anterior portion of the brain-cavity, and are termed the *cerebral hemispheres*. By the miraculous growth and development of these two little bodies, through the ascending series, the whole change is wrought; the face is turned from a line with the dorsal surface to that of the ventral,—a variation of 180 degrees; the mind is elevated from the lowest instincts to a complex miracle, bordering on a complete dominant ascension of the moral, to subdue the baser, and guide the intellect to higher and higher motives."

After transacting some routine business, the Academy adjourned.

ACQUITTED.

The Coroner's Jury Decide that Augustus Sayles, of the Propeller Lowell, Did Not Intend to Throw John Lee into the River.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock the body of John Lee, who fell into the river from the propeller Lowell on Monday afternoon, while fighting with Augustus Sayles, the engineer of the vessel, was recovered by a diver, in the bed of the river, near the centre abutment of Clark street bridge. It was removed to the Morgue, where Coroner Stephens held an inquest upon it yesterday afternoon. The following is a brief abstract of the evidence elicited:

William Dunn, sworn: I reside in North Augusta, Canada. I am a lookout man on the propeller Lowell. I have seen the body of the deceased in the Morgue, and know it to be that of the fireman of the vessel, John Lee. I was at work at the vise-bench yesterday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, when I heard some loud talking in the fire-hold. I looked down and saw the engineer, Augustus Sayles, putting wood in the furnace. Two firemen were standing near Sayles, and one of them, the deceased, seemed to want to put the engineer out of the way. I stepped over to the other side of the boat, and saw the fireman, the deceased, come up into the engine-room and open the lever, and the engine started. Heard the engineer cry out, "Leave the engine alone." The deceased paid no attention, but kept working the lever back and forth. The engineer, Sayles, came up out of the fire-hold, and went into the engine-room and struck the deceased twice or three times. Deceased made a pass at the engineer, but whether to strike or clinch him I don't know. Mr. Sayles grabbed him by the shoulder and gave him a jerk out of the engine-room. Deceased fell on to the gang-plank, and from thence into the water. Mr. Parlow ran to the gangway to catch him, but did not succeed. The deceased was not on watch at the time. The boat was lying at the dock, foot of LaSalle street. The deceased was intoxicated at the time. It is not the duty of the fireman to start the engine. I saw the deceased tear Mr. Sayles' coat, when he struck at him. I never heard of any difficulty between Sayles and the deceased. The engine should not have been started. It seemed to me that the engineer merely wanted to get the deceased out of the engine-room. James Ogden, Silas L. Parlow, Frank McCabe, and Thomas Sheridan, all witnesses of the encounter, swore to the truth of the above statement.

Dr. Emmons made a post-mortem examination of the body, and swore that there were no marks of violence on the body, and that death had resulted from drowning.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased had come to his death by drowning, having fallen into the water from a jerk given him by Augustus Sayles, but found that the latter had no criminal intention, and therefore exonerated him from blame, and released him from custody. Lee's body is still at the Morgue, but will be buried to-day, if it is not removed by friends.

THE LANSING MURDER.

Coroner's Inquest on the Body of George Crashaw, Killed by Henry Bricks Last Thursday Night.

Deputy Coroner Pilgrem held an inquest on Monday, at the Village of Lansing, on the body of George Crashaw, who died on Friday from the effects of a gun-shot wound in the abdomen, received in a row that occurred on Thursday, the particulars of which were published in THE TRIBUNE of Monday. The inquest was not concluded until a late hour Monday night.

Jacob Hintz, who participated in the affray, stated that on Thursday evening about half-past 6 o'clock he was in company with two men named Krum and Fred Genning, in a saloon kept by a man named Klein, when two young men named Henry Bricks and Charles Weinand (the prisoners) entered, and asked them to drink. The invitation was accepted, and they drank three times. One of the Krums refused to drink again, whereupon Weinand became angry, and used some insolent language. The witness then left the saloon, but returned in a few minutes to get a gun which belonged to Charles Krum. Weinand followed the witness out, and finally pushed him against the house, and demanded what he intended to do with the gun. The weapon was then handed to Krum, who struck Weinand with it on the left shoulder. Weinand called for Bricks to come to his assistance, and the latter came out of the saloon with a pistol in his hand, and said to Krum that if he did not give up the gun he would shoot *him*. The deceased, Crashaw, then approached from the opposite side of the street, and, seizing Bricks, demanded that he give up the revolver. Bricks refused, and a desperate struggle for the possession of the weapon ensued, during which it was discharged, the ball striking Crashaw in the abdomen. After he was shot, Crashaw gave Bricks a terrible whipping. George Godwin and Charles Krum testified to the same facts.

Dr. Emmons made a post mortem examination of the body, and testified as to the cause of the death.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the effects of a gun-shot wound from a revolver in the hands of Henry Bricks, and the prisoner was remanded to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. His companion, Charles Weinand, was discharged.

DR. RYAN AND HIS INDORSERS.

It will be remembered that, soon after the yellow fever became severe at Memphis, Drs. Ryan and Hildreth packed their valises and set off for the afflicted city. Soon after getting there they fell into trouble, the conclusion being that the first of them ran into debt and was held in pawn at the Peabody House, where his baggage is still under lock and key. The Doctor, in order to bolster up his credit, has been getting credentials from this city, and has secured their publication in the *Avalanche*, preceded by a communication from himself, in which he states that he went to Memphis in the discharge of a most Christian duty, that his conduct has been strictly moral and gentlemanly, and that he came as a gentleman and meant to leave as such.

However valuable these certificates of good character may be in Memphis, where their signers are unknown, it is quite different here. The two individuals who indorse Dr. Ryan are Dr. B. P. Reynolds and Martin A. O'Brennan, LL.D. They both say he is a regular physician and surgeon, and, like all Irishmen who come to this country, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He is said to belong to one of the first families in the County Roscommon, and to be an educated and accomplished gentleman. Dr. Reynolds adds that he has often consulted with him.

A gentleman was here yesterday from Memphis desiring to learn something about these individuals, whose letters he had seen published in the *Avalanche*, and was surprised to learn that Dr. B. P. Reynolds was an ex-Methodist exhorter, who had gotten into the medical profession through the back door, and who has never enjoyed any standing among physicians, especially since an unpleasant affair which happened this year to a lady who died under rather mysterious circumstances at a hotel in this city. Dr. Martin A. O'Brennan has attained much notoriety here from his adventures in the law courts, where he sued the city for several thousand dollars because some plaster fell on his head when he was poking around in the old Court-House, where he had no business to be. He calculated his damages by assuming that he had been prevented from delivering a number of lectures, for which he would receive several hundred dollars a night, whereas his lectures were generally delivered to reporters, and to members of his own family. He, too, was a graduate of Trinity College. His recommendation is one which carries no weight with it.

When the people of Memphis learn the character of Dr. Ryan's indorsers, they probably will not feel in the mood to soothe his wounded feelings, either by paying his board-bill or providing him transportation to Chicago.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Mary Quinley was arrested as a vagrant, and gave the name of Dolly Varden, under which she was booked and sent to the Bridewell for three months.

James Donnelly and James Kavanaugh went into a house on Fourth avenue and stole an album and a head-dress. For this Banyon fined them each $30 and costs.

Charles Cavanaugh and Mollie Wilson were charged by Jessie Hardgrave with stealing her trunk, but as all the witnesses were not present, the case was continued under bail of $500.

Mrs. Leonowens, the English Governess of Siam, will lecture at the church corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, on "Siam and its Court," next Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.

A grand sacred concert will be given in the Norwegian Lutheran Bethlehem Church, corner of Sangamon and Philip streets, this evening at 8 o'clock, by Louis Falk, the church choir, and others.

Mrs. Hendrickson, in Charge of the Industrial class at the Exposition, requests all persons having work there to call for the same on Wednesday or Thursday, at the Jackson street entrance of the Exposition Building.

Bridget Hanrahan struck a man named Stewart so badly that he is confined to his bed, and the doctor says he is seriously injured. Banyon held the pugnacious Bridget, in bail of $500, to await the result of Stewart's injuries.

A new four-wheeled hose-cart, manufactured by George W. Hannis, No. 76 Michigan street, was delivered to the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon. The machine will be placed in Engine-House No. 8.

Ida Grey went into the house of Jennie Williams and made a call. She began by hitting Jennie between the eyes, and then was trying to hit her over the head with a chair, when the police interfered. Yesterday she was fined $10 by Banyon.

Henry Cook and Tony Hart went into a saloon on State street, and began making themselves very obnoxious by calling for drinks and offering no legal-tender for the same. An officer arrested them, and Banyon said $5 and costs for each.

Henry McNally was arrested for stealing the cane of a blind man named W. B. Webb, and was tried yesterday before Banyon. McNally promised to return the cane, and Capt. Buckley made himself responsible for it, so Banyon dismissed him on that understanding.

John Prindle lives on Milwaukee avenue, near Chicago avenue, and the neighbors turned out en masse to prove to Justice Scully that John was a public nuisance, and kept the whole neighborhood awake far into the stilly night. This led to John's receiving a lecture and a fine of $5.

Officer McCormick, yesterday, arrested a negro named Charles Miller, for stealing $15 and some valuable clothing from the house of Mr. A. Griffeth, No. 310 Michigan avenue. Miller had bought himself a suit of clothes, and a satchel, with the money, and was about to leave the city for a more congenial climate.

Timothy Smith has the misfortune to be the brother of one of the Smith family who was incarcerated in Joliet for stealing, so Tim called himself Harrington, and went to work in the California restaurant on Clark street, where he kept up the family reputation by stealing the coat of a fellow-waiter. Two months in Bridewell was what Banyon said to him yesterday.

The Board of Public Works opened several bids yesterday for painting and glazing the small-pox hospital and painting the engines at the Water-Works. The lowest bid for the former work—$1,211—was sent in by Moore & Watson, and for the latter—$400 each—by C. F. Younger. Neither contract was awarded.

John Fitzpatrick, an account of whose attempt to break into the lumber office of Chapin & Foss, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, was given in yesterday's paper, was examined by Justice Scully yesterday morning, and, pleading guilty, was held to the Criminal Court in bail of $2,500, to answer the charge of burglary.

Officer Dyer, yesterday, arrested a man named F. A. Shaw, on the charge of drawing a forged check for $150 upon the Citizens' Union Savings Bank. The check was drawn in Shaw's favor, and purported to be signed by F. W. Burleigh. Shaw was arrested while in the act of presenting the check for payment.

Edward O'Donnell is eccentric about his time of doing business. On Saturday, he took a harness into a saloon on Clark street and tried to sell it. As it was 12 o'clock at night, the saloon-keeper very naturally refused to buy it, and called in a policeman, who arrested O'Donnell. As no owner could be found for the harness, and as O'Donnell is a vagrant, Banyon sent him as such to the Bridewell for two months.

Home Lodge, No. 416, I. O. O. F., paid a fraternal visit on Monday evening to Templar Lodge, No. 449, at the hall of the latter, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets. The number of visitors was sixty, N. G. McClure, of Templar, called to the chair N. G. Hayes of the visiting lodge, and speeches were made by leading Past Grands and prominent members of the two lodges. Then followed social and convivial exercises. This visit was the inauguration of the new system of lodges exchanging visits in a body, so as to promote fraternal feeling and good fellowship.

An Aldermanic caucus was held in Room 15, City Hall, last evening. There were present: Ald. Stout, McGrath, Mahr, Corcoran, Foley, White, Cullerton, O'Brien, Schmitz, Eckhardt, Bailey, Murphy, Hildreth, and Cannon. It was called in the interest of Ald. McGrath, of the Fifteenth Ward, who wants to be President of the Council. The Aldermen named favor his selection. They allowed no outsiders to mingle with them, and talked in whispers to avoid being overheard. They severally promised to aid McGrath, and do what they could to win over the other German Aldermen, without whose assistance McGrath will be disappointed. Ben Miller is to be removed, and George Schloetzer appointed Sanitary Superintendent. Henry Hamilton will probably be City Clerk.

Officer Silver, of the Mayor's staff, captured an individual named Green yesterday. This fellow has a shop on Clark street, and sells photographs for 25 cents each. On the back of every card is a letter, "C," "D," etc., which represents a "class" of goods. Having secured the photograph, the purchaser is told that he can have any article in the "class" indicated by the letter for $1. Silver believed this way of disposing of goods came under the head of "lottery," but the Corporation Counsel was uncertain about it, and Green was released. Mr. Tuley intends examining the law, and if it is possible to hold the astute Green, Banyon may have a chance to attend to him before he retires from office.

Another fatal railway accident occurred at half-past 6 o'clock last evening at the crossing of the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroad tracks on Eighteenth street. It appears that a man attempted to cross the tracks in front of a train of freight cars that was backing south, when he was struck by the rear car, knocked down, and, being run over, was almost instantly killed. The body was frightfully mangled, the trunk being almost severed from the limbs. It was taken to the Morgue, where it awaits identification. The body is that of a man of respectable appearance, dressed in dark clothing, and about 35 years old. There was nothing in his pockets by which he might have been identified. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Education—The Rolling-Mill School Ready for Use—Introduction of Resolutions Providing for the Abolition of Corporal Punishment—1,947 Pupils Enrolled in the Evening Schools—Miscellaneous Business.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting yesterday evening, President King in the chair. All the members were present but Messrs. Runyan, Calkins, and Reynolds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An offer to lease the school-lands in the N. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ Sec. 30, 40, 14, for $3.50 an acre, was referred to the Committee on School Fund Lands.

An order authorizing the School Agent to invest any funds he may have in bonds of the City of Chicago for investment, was referred to the Finance Committee. That officer has now on hand $11,000, being damages for widening the river in front of the Bridewell lot. It is believed that city bonds can be bought for 95 cents, with accrued interest.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The resignation of Mr. Burbank, Principal of the Douglas School, was presented and accepted, and O. T. Bright elected to the place.

Miss L. B. Little was elected temporary Principal of the Foster School, she to receive the same salary as her male predecessor, and Miss Smith temporary Head Assistant of the same school.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Richberg offered the following, in order that there might be no doubt upon the subject of corporal punishment. The sense of the Board was against it, and the teachers had been advised not to resort to it, but new teachers were coming in, and they might have other cases similar to that at the Cottage Grove School, about which so much had been said at the time.

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That corporal punishment in the public schools of Chicago be, and the same is hereby, abolished.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be added to, and made one of, the rules of this Board.

Mr. Stone moved to refer it to the Committee on Rules and Regulations. It was an important subject, and the Superintendent had tried to get on quietly without any rule.

Mr. Richberg said the Superintendent had worked to that end, but still other cases might come up like that at the Cottage Grove School. The Committee on Rules and Regulations favored the resolution.

Mr. Bluthardt wanted the subject thoroughly investigated, and the resolution was referred.

FINANCIAL.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that the Rolling-Mill School would be ready in a few days, and the Harrison Street and Western Avenue Schools in four weeks. The alterations in the Scammon School had been completed, at a cost of $691.36. The Cottage Grove School improvement had been completed for $7,522.91, or $2,500 less than the appropriation. The improvement of the basement of the High School building, for a laboratory, had been done for $275.99.

Mr. Wells explained that an admirable and capacious laboratory had been secured for a low sum. Prof. Delafontaine gave lessons from 2 to 3 o'clock, and the study would be one of great value to the school.

The bid of Bryant, Walker & Co. to print and bind 3,000 copies of the Manual was accepted, they to do the printing and binding for 34.4 cents, and the press-work for 49 cents per token.

On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, bills to the amount of $5,505.49 were allowed.

The School Agent reported that during the last quarter he had received, from rents, $32,915.25; from interest, $156.68; from the State dividend, $29,000; from the City Treasurer, $46,691.99; and from the Teachers' fund, $28,691.91. This, with the cash on hand July 1, made up $132,465.35; of this, $46,766 was disbursed on teachers' pay-roll, and $66,518.71 deposited with the City Treasurer.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Evening Schools reported that for the first week the enrollment was: Males, 790; females, 159; total, 949; attendance of males, 555; of females, 103.6; the total being 658.6. For the seventh week, the number enrolled was 1,947, while the attendance ran up to 2,349.

An amendment to the rules was offered, to so modify them as to provide for a forenoon instead of an afternoon recess, school to begin in the afternoon at 2 o'clock instead of half-past 1.

Some of the members were in favor of so lessening the hours as to let the children out at half-past 3, and Mr. Bluthardt moved to so amend the report as to make the hours from half-past 1 to half-past 3.

The matter was laid over.

The Superintendent reported that the Chicago teachers had contributed $666 for the relief of the teachers in Memphis, who were in great need. He gave his views of the schools, in Detroit and Cleveland, which he had recently visited.

The Board then adjourned.

Works of Art at Auction.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock a most important sale of oil paintings takes place at Central Hall, corner Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. This collection belongs to Charles Rode, of the Brooklyn Art Gallery, and will be sold by Messrs. Elison, Pomeroy & Co. From Mr. Rode's long experience in art sales he has secured a reputation for offering to the public none but first-class specimens. Mr. Rode intends to inaugurate stated sales in future, as he has in the past, of choice pictures, and invites criticism of connoisseurs on the collection now in this hall, and which he intends to sell, commencing this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and this evening at 7:30. This sale should be encouraged, as Mr. Rode intends to bring on, from time to time, a still more valuable collection, but merely depends upon the encouragement he receives which will warrant him to do so.

Insurance.

In another column notice is given of the dissolution of the insurance firm of Treadway & Jewell. The senior member, George P. Treadway, withdrawing, takes with him the old and reliable insurance company known throughout the world as the Lycoming, of Pennsylvania, having assets amounting to $7,000,000, and paying their losses in full for the last forty years, and is to-day one of the strongest American organizations in the country, together with the Pennsylvania Insurance Company of Philadelphia, representing cash assets to the amount of $400,000. Though young in years, this Company numbers among its stockholders many of the ablest underwriters, and is already making rapid strides towards a first place in the ranks of insurance underwriting.

The Modern Wonder.

The modern wonder opened yesterday at No. 172 East Madison street, and proved a perfect success. All day long the store was crowded; in fact, before the store was open the people were anxious to get in, each one desirous to take advantage of the great bargains offered. During the day, and up to a late hour in the night, the throng kept pouring in, and the numerous employes were hardly able to wait upon them. The sale continues day and night. All should call and see the beautiful display of pictures, diamonds, watches, and other good and useful goods they have on exhibition. A visit there would amply repay you.

Le Grande Hats and Velvets.

We are daily opening new and desirable things in millinery goods, and our stock now comprises everything that is desirable in its line. The Le Grande shape in hats, as well as all other desirable styles, we have in stock, trimmed and untrimmed. The velvets that we are selling for cloaks at $10, $12, $14, and $16, are the best bargains we have ever had to offer, and are from $5 to $7.50 per yard less than last year's prices. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., Nos. 137 and 139 State street.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Patterson Announces that He will Withdraw from the Pastorate on the 1st of January—Financial Condition of the Church—Donations Promised.

The Society and congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church held a meeting Monday evening, in the lecture-room of the new building, Michigan avenue and Twentieth street. The Hon. William Bross was Chairman, and Mr. Clark Secretary.

The first business transacted was the reading of a letter from Dr. Patterson, stating that he had provisionally accepted a position in the Presbyterian Northwestern Theological Seminary as Professor of Christian Apologetics, and that, if the arrangements for the completion of the endowment were satisfactorily concluded by the 1st of January, he would tender his resignation at that time.

James A. Smith offered a resolution pledging the Church to pay to Dr. Patterson, toward his support, the sum of $2,500 per year, in quarterly installments, for five or ten years, or until the endowment fund of the Institution would fully support him. This was unanimously adopted.

The Board of Trustees submitted a report on the financial condition of the Church, from which it appeared that a very considerable debt had to be provided for. Various propositions were made as to the sale of pews, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that all holders of sittings in the old church should have a right to apply them, to the amount of their cost, towards the purchase of pews in the new church. Several gentlemen then offered to make considerable advances to the Church, in order to help it out of its pecuniary difficulties. George Armour offered $5,000, John H. Dunham $2,000, and A. J. Averell $2,000, and several other gentlemen expressed their willingness to contribute very considerable sums.

The meeting was a very large and harmonious one. It is expected that the commodious and beautiful church building will shortly be finished.

A STORE BARRICADED.

Singular Freak of a Lunatic.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 8.

The merchants and others doing business on Broad street, and the pedestrians passing through that thoroughfare yesterday morning, were first surprised and then amused at the unwonted appearance presented by the ordinarily quiet front of the store No. 126. The shutters were still closed, though it was past the time when the store should have been opened; everything was quiet about the place, and no indication was there of the presence of anybody about the place, save the following extraordinary placard, written in large characters and fastened upon the window shutters, which were tightly battened down:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
BUSINESS
WILL CONTINUE UNINTERRUPTED.

I served my country in the late war. The being that sneaked behind my back and said to parties who were giving me credit that I owed $5,000 or $6,000, when I only owed $200 or $300, more or less, and said to parties who were shipping me merchandise that he would bet $500 I could not pay 75 cents on a dollar, stayed at home during the war.

The acts of the sneaking coward hurried my father into his grave, who, with his bodily injuries, should have been spared that anxiety of mind he experienced in his last hours. I have money in this store, and more coming in. I have also a seven-barrel revolver loaded and ninety-three cartridges, in reserve. I have not carried concealed weapons. I brought the article in my hand to the store, and it is in plain sight on my desk.

Before I leave this store I propose to know if there is any law to punish deliberate and false statements to the injury of others. Parties having business with me can send in their messages and I will attend to them. My business can go on, but I want to know if there is any justice in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and no man shall enter this store till I have some satisfaction on this point. A. O. CORBETT.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.

After having perused this remarkable document, everybody naturally felt a pardonable curiosity to penetrate the mystery, but curiosity was baffled. It was found that a row of flour barrels, and a great abundance of burlap tucked into the interstices between the individual members of the row, so completely obstructed vision that the place had quite the mysterious aspect of a Baron's castle, or a savage wolf's den.

The policeman came along in the course of time, and, making his way through the crowd, perused the manuscript, and, with palpitating heart, he prepared to summon Mr. Corbett to the threshold. A single knock did not suffice, nor two knocks, nor did even three knocks avail to accomplish the intended work.

With a sigh of relief the policeman hastened to inform his Captain, and the crowd again concentrated, some to make a second reading of the papers, others to scrutinize the window blockade if by any means they might discover a squinting hole, and still others, the braves of the party, to kick against the door, and even to shout the proprietor's name, well epitheted, through the keyhole.

Now, Mr. Corbett, who is a dealer in railway and steamboat supplies, shares his store with Mr. B. F. Hebard, an oil-merchant, and while the policeman was telling the story at the headquarters, Mr. Hebard arrived at his store, and, of course read the placards, and gazed earnestly at the flour-barrels and burlaps. Finally, summoning up all his resolution, he drew forth his key, slid back the lock, and lifted the door-latch; but he couldn't enter the store, for there had been stretched across from post to post a strong chain, which resisted every effort to open the door. He started back, as he discovered on the face of Corbett fixed determination, slightly flavored with ferocity, and saw in his hand the aforesaid seven-barrel revolver, and backed off the step upon the sidewalk. Mr. Corbett then informed him that he should act in accordance with his word, and that he proposed to occupy the store alone for the present. He would, however, fill any small cans with oil if Mr. Hebard so desired at any time during the day.

He then closed the door and has admitted no one since, saving his sister-in-law, whom he commissioned with a message to his wife to the effect that he would not come home last night, but would remain in his store fixing up his accounts, eating of the abundant supply of provisions which he had laid in, and taking repose upon a good bed which he had brought into the store the evening previous. Mr. Corbett has since the great fire, in which he lost a large property, been regarded by his acquaintance as a trifle bewildered, and advertisements which have appeared from time to time in Boston dailies and the general character of a paper which he publishes in Milford attest the reasonableness of this opinion. Without doubt, he is at present laboring under temporary insanity, brought on by financial difficulties.

Much surprise was expressed yesterday that the police authorities should allow a man in such a condition to remain under such circumstances where he is. The store is filled with inflammable oils and fluids, and above it are several families, the members of which are in constant alarm, not knowing the moment they may be blown up. Corbett has the power, and there is no knowing how long he will lack the will to do serious mischief.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

The following table gives the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, and lath for the past week, and since Jan. 1, 1873, as compared with the corresponding period last year, ending Nov. 8:

RECEIPTS.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time, 1872.
Lumber, m	20,910	1,033,455	1,133,900
Shingles, m	11,090	473,204	497,759
Lath, m	1,335	79,099	100,091

SHIPMENTS.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time, 1872.
Lumber, m	11,174	514,844	369,849
Shingles, m	9,151	374,683	399,004
Lath, m	1,779	52,765	45,589

The wholesale lumber market has been abundantly supplied for the last half-dozen days, and fairly active. There has been some inquiry from the local trade, but the interior merchants have been the principal operators. Prices are essentially unchanged. Owing to the advance in freights, an effort was made early in the week to obtain a corresponding advance in lumber, but buyers refused to accede to these demands, and the sales made were at the old prices. Piece stuff brought $8.00, one or two cargoes selling at $8.25 early in the week. Boards and strips ranged from $9.00@14.00, common bringing $9.00@9.50. Shingles were quiet, at $3.00@3.12½. Lath are scarce and firm, at $2.00. To-day the market was very quiet, only five or six cargoes changing hands during the day. A sale was reported of 200 m lath at $2.00. We quote: Good and choice mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@16.00; medium boards and strips, $10.00@12.00; common do, $8.00@9.00; joists and scantling, $8.00; shingles, $3.00@3.12½; lath, $2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Ludington, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.75; Menominee, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

There is very little change in the situation at the yards. The interior demand continues fair, and as most of the sales are made on time, prices are uniformly steady. Occasionally prices are shaded for ready cash. There has been rather more doing in hardwood, the market being easy, though no change has taken place in quotations. We quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	35.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock Quotations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Sterling, 106.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	112½	Coupons, '67	110½
Coupons, '62	106½	Coupons, '68	110½
Coupons, '64	107½	10-40s	105½
Coupons, '65	107½	Currency 6s	109½
Coupons, '65 (new)	109½	New 5s	106½

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	85½	Virginias, old	33
Tennessees, old	64	North Carolinas, old	20
Tennessees, new	64	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	50	St. Paul pfd	47½
Western Union	53½	Wabash	38
Quicksilver	16	Wabash pfd	65
Adams Express	81½	Ft. Wayne	80½
Wells Fargo	60	Terre Haute	5
American Express	50½	Terre Haute pfd	20
United States Ex	52	Chicago & Alton	90
Pacific Mail	29½	Chicago & Alton pfd	90
New York Central	82½	Ohio & Mississippi	43
Erie	38½	C., C. & C.	64½
Erie pfd	57	C., B. & Q.	81½
Harlem	107½	Lake Shore	64½
Harlem pfd	100	Indiana Central	18½
Michigan Central	69	Illinois Central	85
Michigan Central pfd	74½	Union Pacific stocks	16½
Northwestern	37	Union Pacific bonds	71½
Northwestern pfd	55½	Central Pacific bonds	82
Rock Island (ex. div.)	86½	Del., Lack. & West	87½
N. J. Central	86½	B., H. & Erie	½
St. Paul	24½		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—11 a. m.—Unchanged on breadstuffs. Flour, 27s@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d @12s 2d; spring, 11s 5d@12s2d; white, 12s 10d@13s 1d; club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 32s. Pork, 71s 6d. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—1:15 p. m.—Market unchanged. Receipts for the last three days—Wheat, 16,000 qrs, 10,000 being American; corn, 1,000 qrs, all American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Spring wheat, 11s 5d@12s. Corn, 32s@32s 3d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—5 p. m.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 8⅜c; middling Orleans, 8⅞c. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,500, speculation and export, 2,000. Cotton to arrive easier. Sales, uplands on basis good ordinary, deliverable December and January, 8c; on the basis of low middling, deliverable November, 8⅛c; shipped November, 8c.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester unchanged.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter spring wheat, 11s 5d. Corn, 32s@32s 3d.

Provisions—Pork, 71s 6d. Lard, 38s 6d. Cheese, 67s. Tallow, 38s 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 11—5 p. m.—Weather throughout England to-day is fair. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £81,000. Consols—Money, 92@92⅛; account, 92⅛; United States coupons of '65, 91⅜; '67, 95⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛; new 5s, 90⅛; Erie, 33½.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Rentes, 56f 92c.

The Live-Stock Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 748; shipments, 500; stock of cattle better; the demand good. Through steers advanced 10@15c per 100; medium grades firm at former figures. The market closed firmer. Sales of through Texas steers were made at $1.80@2.20; Colorado Texan steers, $2.37½@2.55; through Texas cows, $1.10@1.40.

HOGS—A better feeling is prevailing; weather cooler; packing operations more active. The extreme range was $3.00@3.20, closing firm.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 68 cars reported to arrive, 12,580; total for the week, 28,000, or 165 cars, against 285 cars for the same time last week. The market was dull; the meanest known here since 1868. No Eastern buyers were in attendance, and there was no other trade.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,000; total supply for the week, 4,600, against 6,000 for the same time last week. The market has not yet opened. A number of flocks of sheep held over from last week are pastured in the suburbs.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,500; total for the week, 2,100, against like number last week. The market was active at $3.40@3.75 for rough to prime hogs, the last quotation for prime Ohio hogs, averaging 360 lbs. About 4,000 were disposed of.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 11.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 86 cars; medium, $4.25@4.75; common, $3.75@4.00; stockers, $3.00@3.75.

HOGS—Arrivals, 31 cars; best Philadelphia, $3.90@4.00; Yorkers, $3.90@4.00.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 16 cars; best, $4.50@4.75; medium, $4.00@4.25; common, $3.00@3.75.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 11.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,343. Prices for cattle not varied essentially from last week. Sales, 100; extra, $9.00@9.50; first quality, $8.00@8.50; second, $6.00@6.50; third, $4.50@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 9,270. The market for the various grades does not improve, there being a decline of ½c on lambs and fully ½c on sheep. Sales of sheep in lots at $2.25@3.50; extra, $4.00@5.75; spring lambs, 4½@6½c per lb.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The city is full of buyers from all sections, who have arrived to attend the great closing-out sales of two of the largest jobbing houses in the trade, which commenced to-day under favorable auspices. The general jobbing trade ruled quiet, but the especial distribution at job prices was very large. Manufacturers' agents were inactive to-day. Dress fabrics continue in fair demand. Wool flannels in better request, and blankets selling more freely.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Wool nominally unchanged.

Pittsburgh Oil-Market.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 11.—Refined, no demand; quoted at 14c; crude at 85c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—COTTON—In better request; futures closed dull and easy.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour a shade firmer; more doing; receipts, 8,000 brls; super Western and State, $4.90@5.45; common to good, $5.65@6.10; good to choice, $6.15@6.90; white wheat extra, $6.90@7.50; extra Ohio, $5.25@7.60; St. Louis, $6.20@10.00. Rye flour active and firmer at $4.30@5.25. Corn meal steady; Western, $3.25@3.65. Wheat active and higher; receipts, 271,606 bu; No. 3 Chicago, $1.28; No. 2 do, $1.29 @1.30; Northwestern, $1.28@1.30; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.33½@1.34½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.39; Iowa spring, $1.32@1.35; No. 1 Duluth, $1.40; No. 1 Northwestern spring, $1.36; winter red Western, $1.43@1.45. Rye steady; State and Western, 88@94c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; receipts, 62,000 bu; prime Western mixed, 58½@60½c; inferior Western mixed, 58½c; white Western, 68½c. Oats a shade better; receipts, 15,000 bu; mixed Western, afloat, 46½@47½c; white Western, 47@49c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 25½c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar steady. Molasses dull. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 5c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 39½@40c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $15.00. Beef and cut-meats unchanged. Middles firm; long clear, cash, 7¼c; long and short clear, January and February, 6⅞@7c. Lard firmer; steam, cash, 7 5-16@7⅜c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; choice amber, $1.60; good to prime red, $1.50@1.55. Corn—Mixed Western dull at 60@61c. Oats weak and lower; Western mixed, 47c; white, 48c. Rye dull.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork nominal. Bacon, $15.00. Bulk shoulders, 5½@6c; clear rib, 5½@5¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 7½c, job lots. Hams—Sugar-cured, 11@13c. Lard nominal at 7⅜@7½c.

BUTTER—Scarce and wanted; unchanged.

COFFEE—Dull and nominal.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal at 91@91½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and declining; super Canada State and Indiana and Ohio extra family, $7.00@8.25. Wheat weak; red, $1.45@1.50; amber, $1.55@1.61. Rye held at 80@85c. Corn quiet and steady; yellow, 63c; mixed Western, 61@62c. Oats steady; white 48@50c; mixed, 46@450c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at 91½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10½c; refined, 14½@14¾c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—COTTON—Lower; middling, 12½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; little doing. Wheat quiet; fair demand for sample lots; No. 3 fall, $1.18@1.20; No. 2 red winter, $1.40. Corn firmer; No. 2, 35c bid. Oats—No. 2, 33½@33¾c. Barley—Only best quality wanted; fancy Wisconsin sold at $1.57. Rye quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; only a small job and order trade.

HOGS—Lower at $3.00@3.40; bulk of sales at $3.20@3.30.

CATTLE—Dull and weak; good to prime steers, $3.50 @3.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat 31,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 15,000 bu; barley 1,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—COTTON—Steady at 13½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; prices declined, at $6.25 @6.60. Wheat quiet at $1.25@1.30. Corn—demand fair; market firm. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats steady at 32@40c. Barley dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Steady.

EGGS—Firmer at 23c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Demand fair; market firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; prices drooping; old nominal; new jobbing at $12.00@12.50. Lard—Steam in good demand; sales at 6 9-16@6⅝c; old kettle, supply light, jobbing at 7@7¼c. Bulkmeats—Old nominal; new, firm; shoulders, 4½@5c; clear rib, sales at 5¾c, held higher; clear, 6¼c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 5½@6c; clear rib, 5¾@6c; clear, 6¼c.

HOGS—In fair demand at $3.20@3.85. Green shoulders sold at 3¾c; sales of bulkmeats at 5c.

WHISKY—Sales at 86c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Market steady, with moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.07½; No. 2, 99½c. Oats steady; demand moderate; No. 2, 30c. Corn steady; demand moderate; No. 2 mixed, 40c. Rye—Demand fair; market firm; No. 1, 65c. Barley dull; prices nominal; No. 2, $1.30.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 4c; to Oswego, 12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.30; amber Michigan, spot, $1.31½; December, $1.33; January, $1.38½; No. 1 red, $1.36½; No. 2 red, $1.28. Corn steady; high mixed, 42c; low mixed, 41½c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 36½c; No. 2, 34c.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 2,250 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, $1.41½; amber, $1.30. Corn dull; prices declined, at 45½c. Oats in good demand at full 35½c.

FREIGHTS—To Oswego, 9c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11.—COTTON—Dull and drooping; good ordinary, 11½@11¾c; low middling, 12½c; middling, 11¾c; strict, 13½c; receipts, 2,375 bales; shipments, 2,069 bales; stock, 27,728 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; family, $7.50@8.50; other grades dull, and prices nominal. Corn meal dull at $2.80. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 64c. Oats dull and unchanged.

HAY—Demand good at full prices; Western, $19.50@23.50.

BRAN—Dull at $17.50.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Grain unchanged, but firmer; very little doing.

PETROLEUM—Lower at 13½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—PROVISIONS—Pork dull; offering at $15.00. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders and clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6¾c. Hams nominal. Lard easier; tierce, 8½@8¾c; keg, 10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull and declining; inferior, 4½@5c; common, 5½@6c; good fair to fully fair, 7½@8½c; seconds, 8@8½c; yellow clarified to white, 9@9½c. Molasses dull and declined; prime to strictly prime, 47@54c; choice, 55@56c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Active; sales, 5,500 bales, mostly for certified checks; good ordinary to strictly good ordinary, 12½@13c; low middling to strictly low middling, 13½@13¾c; middling to good middling, 14½@15½c; receipts, 4,235 bales; export to Great Britain, 1,230; stock, 84,973.

MONEY—Gold, 107½@108. Currency, 109@109¼; sterling, 110½@111½, for currency sight; 1@1¼ premium for certified checks.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............Nov. 11.

Prop City of Boston, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr Dick Somers, Buffalo, salt and coal.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. Bush, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Lincoln Doll, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Catchpole, Manistee, lumber.
Steam-barge M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.
Steam-barge Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr Adirondack, Cleveland, coal.
Schr E. B. Williams, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Brooklyn, Buffalo, coal.
Prop City of Concord, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr M. Hannah, South Haven, wood.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, wood.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, wood.
Schr William Bates, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Harmonia, South Huron, lumber.
Schr Atalanta, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr J. M. Hutchison, Buffalo, coal.
Schr T. R. Sheldon, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Alva Bradley, Erie, coal.

CLEARED............Nov. 11.

Stmr Sheboygan, Racine and other ports, 174 brls hides, 84 brls apples, 180 rolls felt, and sundries.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Manistee, 3,000 bu oats, 400 bu corn, 64 brls flour.
Schr Norman, Pensaukee, 1,500 bu oats, 1,000 bu corn.
Stmr Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, 6,000 bu corn, 5,152 bu wheat, 200 brls pork, 32 bales broom-corn.
Steam-barge Port Colborne, 30,000 bu wheat.
Scow Hercules, Ahnapee, 7 tons feed.
Schr J. Bigler, Buffalo, 22,308 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat; Pine River, 150 brls pork, 100 brls flour, 200 pkgs groceries.
Stmr Superior, Buffalo, 35,373 bu corn.
Barge Sandusky Buffalo, 37,727 bu corn.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 500 hides, 50 brls lime, and sundries.

Lake Freights

Were dull at 6c for corn and 7c for wheat to Buffalo. The charters were: To Buffalo—Schr Zack Chandler, oats on owner's account; prop T. A. Scott, balance cargo corn at 6c; schr, not named, corn on private terms. To Port Colborne—Barge Bolton, wheat at 1c. To Toronto—Schr Annie Mulvey, corn on private terms. To Brockville—Schr C. J. Miner, wheat on private terms. To Ogdensburgh—Prop City of Boston, corn through. Total, 7; capacity equal to 45,000 bu wheat, 60,000 bu corn, and 60,000 bu oats. The schr Antelope was taken just at the close of 'Change for barley to Buffalo at 6c; capacity, 22,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 11—PASSED UP—Props Russia, Tweed, India, Fountain City, Ontonagon and barge, Mineral Rock and barge; schrs Jane Ralston, Mears, Geo. Murray, Jenkins, Dan Lyons, City of Green Bay.

PASSED DOWN—Props Passaic, Turner and barge.

WIND—East.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 11—Evening—PASSED DOWN—Props St. Joseph, Benton, Roanoke; schrs Alice, America, Iroquois.

PASSED UP—Prop Ira Owen and barge.

WIND—Northeast.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—ARRIVED—Elizabeth, Lockport; Traveler, Lemont, 89 yards stone; Eclipse, Lemont, 85 yards stone; Augusta, Lemont, 80 yards stone; Advance, Lemont, 85 yards stone; Col. Manning, Lemont, 93 yards stone; Edwin Walker, Jr., Lemont, 89 yards stone; W. J. Roebuck, Lemont, 89 yards stone; Reliance, Lemont, 89 yards stone; J. H. Walker, Lemont, 89 yards stone; H. S. Carpenter, Sag, 89 yards stone.

CLEARED—Essex, 40,500 ft lumber, Henry; 36,644 ft lumber, 1,000 posts, 10 m shingles, Joliet; Lemont, Lemont.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—ARRIVED—Omaha, Seneca; 5,800 bu corn.

CLEARED—Montreal, Joliet, 90,045 ft lumber, 18,182 lath; Olive Branch, LaSalle, 80,163 ft lumber, 1,520 lbs sundries; Champion, 31,825 ft lumber, 15 m lath, Henry; 36,242 ft lumber, Ottawa.

Miscellaneous Items.

The fine weather during the last week has enabled wreckers to get off many of the vessels stranded by the heavy gale of Monday a week ago. The schr Delos DeWolf, which went ashore at the head of Timber Island, has been got off and towed to Kingston. Her cargo of coal will have to be discharged in order to make the necessary repairs.

The schr Belle Stephens, which was ashore near Skillagalee, has been rescued by the Government steamer Warrington.

The damages sustained during the recent storm by the bark C. K. Nims amounted to about $9,000.

The scow Celt, ashore near Manistee, has been abandoned as a total loss.

The crew and a portion of the outfit belonging to the schooner Frank Perew, wrecked at the South Fox, on Lake Michigan, arrived at Detroit, on Friday night, per steamer Marine City. The vessel, the cargo of which consisted of iron ore, lies badly twisted, and altogether in bad shape, and will probably be broken up before the close of the season.

The schooner Lake-Side is reported ashore on Starve Island reef. The Lake-Side is a new vessel, built at Huron, Ohio, and commissioned a short time since. She was commanded by Capt. Peterson.

The scow Sinai, owned at Milwaukee, is ashore two miles north of Frankfort, Mich.

The schooner ran ashore three-quarters of a mile north of Pentwater harbor, last Tuesday night.

The last seen of the schooner Gilbert Mollison, now with all hands supposed to be lost, was near the South Manitou. She sailed from Chicago on Saturday evening, Oct. 25, in company with a large number of others, and on Monday evening, the 27th, was in close company with the schooners Montblanc and Margaret Muir in the above locality. This was just prior to the terrible storm which set in immediately after. Other vessels which left at the above time have all arrived at their respective destinations on their voyages. Two of the number were at Milwaukee on Sunday. From the above it may be conceded that the Mollison with her crew are lost. She was 385 tons burden, and came out new in 1871.

The steamer Arabia, from this city, landed at Detroit, last Friday, the officers and crew of the ship Amazon, which went ashore a few days since during a terrible snow-storm at the North Manitou, as was reported at the time. A strong force of wreckers visited the scene of disaster from Detroit and other points, and every possible effort carried out to save the noble ship, but owing to the heavy seas which lashed upon the beach where she lies, it soon became evident that she could not long endure such usage, and ere the storm had subsided, or anything could be accomplished, she, after battling with the elements for many hours, finally yielded, and is now broken up. Her outfit, such as anchors and chains, cabin fixtures, etc., with probably the greater part of her machinery, will doubtless be saved. Experienced wreckers hereabouts even yet are hopeful that the steamer may not be in so bad a shape as the accounts given of her, yet the prospects are of a different kind as received.

GRAIN WAREHOUSING.

Testimony of Registrar Clary Before the Investigating Committee.

Cargoes Shipped Without Cancellation in the Registrar's Office.

He Regarded Presentation of Receipts for Cancellation in His Office as Inoperative.

All the Elevator Men Were Notified Not to Loan Grain or Ship Without Canceling Receipts.

Mr. Clary's Account of the Way in Which the Hough Receipts Were Canceled.

Following is a portion of the testimony of Mr. Stephen Clary, State Registrar of Grain, given before the Board of Trade Investigating Committee. The remainder of his testimony will be printed day by day until it is all published:

The Chairman—Mr. Clary, we would like to know what you know about this matter involved in the charges preferred by the press in the matter of the irregularities in reference to the Hough Elevator, and, indirectly, with reference to the registration of the receipts.

Mr. Clary—I supposed the charges were made particularly referring to the alleged procuring of canceled receipts that there was no corn in store to represent; or, in other words, that we had no account of the boats having gone into store. You want that story plainly and frankly, don't you?

Mr. Warren—That is what I suppose, that there were receipts issued and certified by you to corn or boats.

Mr. Clary—I beg your pardon; it was neither. They were not issued; they were written. That is a mere technicality, however. Well, in the first place, then,—to go back a little in the story,—I may mention incidentally here that just before the panic the warehouses were overrun, as Mr. Hough very properly says, and they were desirous of shipping out, but nobody seemed to be willing to ship the grain, and, I guess, all of them shipped out without immediately canceling the receipts, as the law requires them to do; in fact, the law requires them to cancel the receipts before they ship out.

The Chairman—You think they all did that, do you?

Mr. Clary—I know they did.

Mr. Warren—How do you know this? By your reports?

Mr. Clary—By our reports.

Mr. Warren—By your reports from the Inspectors?

Mr. Clary—Reports from the elevators. They are in the habit of reporting a statement. For instance, if they load a vessel of 20,000 bushels, to-morrow is my day to go around; or it may be I go three times a week—it may be day after to-morrow; and they report to me a description of the receipts that they have canceled to correspond with the amount of the shipment.

The Chairman—That they have delivered, you mean?

Mr. Clary—Yes, sir; that they have *delivered*, or that has been shipped out. I take up those receipts canceled by them—the law requires that they should come to me with them to be canceled, but that is not carried out to any reasonable extent, and there are lots of cargoes shipped without any cancellation in my office.

The Chairman—We want to know whether the law is complied with now.

Mr. Clary—It is not, sir.

The Chairman—In that respect, in the matter of the cancellation—whether the law is complied with?

Mr. Clary—It is not.

Mr. Clary—I may add, right here, that there is no penalty for their not doing that, and the old Board of Commissioners commenced suit against somebody, I have forgotten exactly who,—I have forgotten the name of the firm,—but the suit went on and it was thrown out of court because there was no penalty, you understand. In this case there is no penalty. The law requires that everybody shall bring their receipts to my office before they are shipped, but there is no penalty, and consequently it is ineffective. Well, they had all been shipping out without canceling receipts, as I say, but would finally get around to it; sometimes they would be two days behind, and sometimes four, and sometimes more, in making their reports to me. They would tell me they had done so and so; in most instances, however, it arose from the fact that they had loaned shippers; they stated this to me that a shipper would come down there and tell them he had bought grain on Change, but he had got it for another house, and he had agreed to fix it that afternoon, and he wanted them to give an order and he would bring the receipt in the next day, which they were in the habit of doing; sometimes those receipts would not come in for two days, and then they would not make their reports to me until the receipts were all in; that was one prominent cause. But when the panic came on it caught them, as they say, with their trowsers down. A good many of them were behind more than they could report, and, as they could not raise any money, they could not buy any receipts, and there they were. I had commenced about this time to keep the Board of Commissioners pretty well posted about what was going on, from time to time. Mr. Pierson, one of the Board, was up here, and, on mutual conversation, it was agreed that I should go around and say to them all that this thing should be tolerated no longer, that the law required of them to report.

The Chairman—This was subsequent to the panic that Mr. Pierson came up there?

Mr. Clary—No, sir; I think it was before.

The Chairman—He had been aware of these irregularities before then,—the Commissioners generally?

Mr. Clary—Well, practically so; I had from time to time told them, when they came up here, that they were sometimes behind. But they caught up always. Sometimes there would be nobody behind, and then again they would all be behind. That was about the way it run.

The Chairman—For how long a period had the Commissioners been aware of this?

Mr. Clary—Oh, I don't know. I guess I told them perhaps last spring; I do not remember exactly. But I may say here, *en passant*, that one more reason perhaps why they did not take any action was the fact that we had two suits already pending, involving the same principle, against Munn & Scott and Hugh Maher. And Charley Reed here, the State's Attorney, while he did not absolutely refuse to go on with them, he advised, by all means, that the Commissioners wait until the Supreme Court passed upon the question which they had before them as to the constitutionality of the law on that question.

The Chairman—Well, did that suit involve the question of the cancellations before shipment?

Mr. Clary—So Mr. Reed thought. The presentation of the receipts at my office for the cancellation of the receipts I regarded as inoperative. In law there is no penalty; that is, if the decision of the Court here was a correct one. Well, it was mutually understood between the Commissioners and myself that I was to go around among all the elevator men and tell them that this thing was not to be tolerated any longer, that they must stop shipping out without canceling receipts, and stop this loaning of grain; and I performed my duty and went to all of them. I went to Hough's among the rest. Well, I may say here too, that I thought the Colonel was a little more frightened than the rest of them. He certainly evinced it, because he told me from time to time that he should have those receipts in surely Monday. I notified them all that I should report to the Commissioners on Monday at their session on Tuesday morning how the thing stood all around; that if any of them were behind I had been instructed to appear before the Grand Jury, and if the Grand Jury did not choose to go on with them, we had discharged our duty, and that was the end of it; but that it would make trouble to them, and they seemed to think so too. The Colonel told me during the week that he would have those receipts in surely. I think it was last Monday that I was to make the report final. About the Wednesday or Thursday,—I have got a document here, and I can tell you better from that,—on the 1st of October, Col. Hough came into my office, as he had been in the habit of doing, and after sitting a little while he held out an envelope of something like this size (indicating), and handed it to me and said, "I want you to cancel those receipts. Well, I stepped up to the desk and I wrote a cancellation ticket, which I have here, and which we always make, containing the number and description of the receipts. There were three receipts that he presented for cancellation, one for 1,042 bushels, another for 5,000 bushels, and another for 980 bushels No. 2 corn. I did not notice the receipts particularly; but anything that comes into our office that is not registered when it comes in for cancellation, you understand, we step to the registration counter and take a memorandum of it; and the object, of course, is to pass that through my books and see if it has been passed through. And I stepped over to the registration-counter, and I made a copy of the receipt 2,694 boat "Contest," order to Hough's elevator, 980 bushels and 2,695, 5,000 bushels, and No. 2,690, 1,042 bushels and 28 pounds (1,042.28.) Well, I handed them back to him, and supposed, as a matter of course (I thought it was a very logical conclusion)—I guess I have got a little ahead of the story, though—the Houghs were behindhand two cargoes—the F. M. Knapp, and the ——; —do you remember the other one?

Mr. O. S. Hough—The Nabob.

Mr. Clary—The Nabob; they were short those two cargoes.

The Chairman—How long had they been short those two cargoes?

Mr. Clary—But I do not know; I should think perhaps—I do not remember now; but they were shipped the 18th and the 20th of September. They have been returned, though; I may say here, they have both been returned.

The Chairman—They have since been returned?

Mr. Clary—Yes, sir; one on the Monday when I made the report to the Commissioners, and the other has been returned since; so they are both reported, and they stand square now with their reports. Well, I stepped up to the counter and stuck these tickets on the spud, as usual, and thought nothing more of it, only congratulating myself and Hough that he was buying up boat-loads of grain to put into his elevator to offset these two cargoes, you understand, that he owed cancellation for.

The Chairman—Who canceled them? I understand you canceled these receipts then, did you?

Mr. Clary—I did; I canceled these receipts, but that did not figure in the case particularly, because there was no necessity for his doing that. He could have tendered me these receipts, if they had been good ones, when I came around to cancel them myself—that is what we base our report upon. Then I should have found out, when I got back, that there were no such boats on our books, and would have instituted an inquiry, and would have found out that it was bogus.

The Chairman—I understand you had canceled these before you ascertained that there were no such boats unloaded there?

Mr. Clary—Oh, yes, indeed.

The Chairman—You cancel them immediately on presentation?

Mr. Clary—Oh, yes, indeed. While these tickets stuck on the spud there we did. I think it was, perhaps, in the afternoon, young Hough came in with two more; cancellations of two more canal-boats' tickets in the same manner, which one of the boys took, or took myself—I don't remember now. I noticed from his manner, or at least I fancied I did, that things were not right, some way or other, and I stepped up to Whiting—Whiting stands at the counter—and says I: "There is something up here. I do not know what it is. I guess it is all right." On Thursday morning—this first thing was Wednesday—on Thursday morning Mr. Whiting, my man at the counter, came to me and said, "We have no returns of those boats." "Well," said I, "why haven't you sent to the elevator to see?" Well, he said he thought the Inspector would be down, and he would make the inquiry of him. "Well," said I, "you send up at once." But he did not send up until Friday morning. Friday morning he sent up to Porter, the Canal Inspector up there, to ascertain if those four boats had been unloaded at Hough's Elevator. Our messenger did not find him in, but stuck the note upon his desk, as he reports; and supposing, of course, he would find it when he came in. Instead of sending down immediately, as we supposed he would, we got no answer until Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, or somewhere thereabouts. In the meantime they had got in two more boat-loads, thus making six of the same in the same manner, you know; and I had been up town, and when I came back, I found Porter, the Canal Inspector, in the office, and my boys, and some of the Inspector's boys, and they were under a high state of excitement; for here were six canal-boat loads of corn that we had canceled and incidentally registered these receipts for, without their having gone into store. Well, I confess that I was frightened, and went over to Hough's office at once. I says to the young man, "How is this? we have got several boats up there—that is, receipts had been made for several boats up there—and the grain has not gone into store?" Well, he said he did not understand it; but the Colonel had told him to make them, and the Colonel would fix it up. "Well, but," said I, "there can't be any fixing up. We have ascertained that the boats had not been unloaded. Now, where are those receipts?" He said they were in the safe, and had been there all the time. Said I, "Bring them out here;" and he did so. I took a pen and effectually destroyed them, and lectured him a little upon the danger that he was in, and came away. The next day the Deacon came up to see me, and wanted to make some explanation in behalf of his son; and I told him there was none to make that I knew of; the thing was there, and I was very sorry it had occurred, not only on my own account, but on theirs; for everybody knew it in my office and in the Inspector's office, and I knew there were parties in my office that it would be known to, and who would make it public; and that it would, as a matter of course, get out and get into the newspapers, and so it did.

The Chairman—Was that Saturday—last Saturday?

M. Clary—It was Saturday that I went to Hough's office.

The Chairman—Last Saturday?

Mr. Clary—I am sorry to say that it was Sunday that the Deacon came over to see me; because he is not in the habit of traveling on Sunday.

The Chairman—He was traveling in a good cause, however, I suppose.

Mr. Clary—Yes, sir; and while I knew, of course, in my own mind—I may as well add—this is a free-and-easy talk, isn't it?

The Chairman—You can tell everything you know about it, Mr. Clary.

Mr. Clary—Well, I knew beyond any reasonable peradventure that the receipts could do no harm to anybody; but it was not exactly ship-shape.

The Chairman—Well, are those the only receipts, Mr. Clary, that were registered that were not right?

Mr. Clary—Yes, these that I have described to you—these six canal-boat loads.

The Chairman—Those were all canceled before they left your office?

Mr. Clary—Oh, bless you! you; he brought them all over to be canceled.

The Chairman—They were all canceled?

Mr. Clary—We register them as I tell you, if there is anything comes in, and there is lots of it—comes into our office to be canceled—that has not been registered—particularly of canal-boats, you understand. Now, then, we make—take a registration ticket and stamp on it "registered" and canceled at the same time, more with a view to get it through our books than for any other purpose; and when we come along, if we find that a receipt is on our books not registered, we make a memorandum to whose order it was, and what is the number of the receipt and so forth, and so on.

Mr. Priestly—Well, Mr. Clary, all the grain that has passed through Mr. Hough's house, and he has handled, is represented on your books?

Mr. Clary—Yes, sir.

Mr. Priestly—And the receipts canceled?

Mr. Clary—Yes, sir.

Mr. Priestly—There are no receipts destroyed or any disposition made of them except what have passed through your hands?

Mr. Clary—Well, as I tell you, when they shipped out a cargo, they report a description of their receipts and show them to me, canceled by them, understand, and punch them with a conductor's punch; I check them out with this report, and if they correspond with that, they take the receipts and I take the report, and then I get the matter on my books and cancel the receipts; that is to say, I write opposite the description of the receipt the date on which it was canceled.

The Chairman—So your books correspond with Mr. Hough's elevator books?

Mr. O. S. Hough—If the Committee will pardon me, I will just send over and bring over the report of the receipts canceled, and show you how it is done over at our house.

The Chairman—Were any receipts, to your knowledge, ever registered there that represented canal-boats which were transferred in the river?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That had not already been canceled?

A.—Yes, sir. Mr. Hough came to me when the elevator was broke down and told me, if I remember the story exactly, that he had sundry and divers canal-boats up there that he was very desirous of unloading, and must unload some way or other; that the only way he could do it, as his elevator was broke down and he was full, and all that sort of thing, was to ship this corn—I think he said—I know he said some of it—on his own account and some on other parties; I remember that T. J. Davis was one party who had deposited with him receipts for the amount; he told me that he would as fast as it would be shipped—he would cancel other receipts. Well, I saw that he labored under this difficulty—that there was a canal-boat that the man wanted to get in store, and he wanted a receipt for it to sell upon the market; Hough could not put it in store, but he could put it on the vessel; and Hough could not give him these old receipts because they would not correspond in date, and all that sort of thing, to the canal-boat load, so he said he would cancel other receipts in lieu of these.

Mr. Priestly—Making new receipts?

Mr. Clary—Yes, sir; making a new receipt for this canal-boat load. It occurred to me that no harm could come to anybody that way; that when a boat-load of corn was unloaded for store it represented simply not that grain but so much grain of the same character and grade for which the receipt was issued. And I told him, of course, if other receipts were canceled, I should conclude that that was all ship-shape; and I have a description of the whole transaction here if you want to see it. There were four cargoes—on the 10th, 11th, 13th, and 15th of September; the schooner Flint, schooner Dobbins, schooner C. K. Nim, and the schooner Annie Vaught. On one side are the canal-boats that are unloaded in the house by the float; and then there are the receipts that were canceled by me. For instance: this is the first transaction here [indicating]; all these boats were unloaded; the Annie Vaught took 48,000 bushels. Two of these boats were taken by the float. We had no account of them till we got it for the 48,034. Here [indicating] is the description of the receipts that were canceled in lieu of them.

The Chairman—What time was this cancellation made?

Mr. Clary—I don't remember now.

The Chairman—Well, it was not immediately, then?

Mr. Clary—No, not immediately.

Mr. Warren—It was subsequently, was it?

Mr. Clary—It was subsequently.

The Chairman—This refers to the canal-boats for which you gave registrar receipts?

Mr. Clary—No, sir, not all of them. These that are marked "R" were registered, and the others were not.

The Chairman—Now, this should be a matter of record here. We want to know how many receipts were thus issued?

Mr. Clary—Three and three are six, and two are eight, and two are ten, and two are twelve.

The Chairman—Twelve boat-loads?

Mr. Clary—Yes, sir; no, not twelve boat-loads, but twelve receipts; some of them, you see, were not boat-loads.

The Chairman—They are boat-loads, or fractions of them?

Mr. Clary—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—Well, what were fractions? There are two full boat-loads?

Mr. Clary—No, sir.

The Chairman—That is about a boat-load and a half?

Mr. Clary—Well, they had to divide them up sometimes, for convenience sake.

Mr. R. M. Hough—But there was part of that grain went out of the house?

Mr. Clary—There was, a part of it.

Mr. R. M. Hough—We had got the vessels pretty well loaded?

Mr. Clary—There were not canal-boat loads enough to load the four cargoes.

Mr. R. M. Hough—I want to ask you, Mr. Clary, if you had the bona fide receipts?

Mr. Clary—I am just showing these gentlemen the number and description of receipts that were canceled. Now, this is the way it was done [indicating in a book]. Now, there was the schooner Barbarian had 27,000 bushels. Now, these are a description of the receipts that were canceled to offset it. Now, then, it might happen—nobody contends that that is the identical corn represented by those receipts; it is only an equivalent amount, you understand, and these are the receipts that were canceled for them.

Mr. Warren—Those were all registered receipts when they were canceled; they were registered as they were canceled?

Mr. Clary—Well, if they are not registered we make a memorandum, and then go and register them.

Mr. Priestly—Do I understand that this grain was not in the house?

Mr. Clary—Oh, no; I am just showing you this as an example; this corn went out of the house.

Mr. O. S. Hough—The grain that went from the canal-boats into the vessel never went into the house; it was unloaded by the floating-elevators when we were broken down.

Mr. Clary—And these other receipts were canceled in lieu of those.

Mr. Priestly—In lieu of the grain that did not go in the house?

Mr. Clary—Yes, sir; I concluded that there was no harm could be done to anybody, of course.

The Chairman—Well, these that were not marked "R," these went directly into the vessel?

Mr. Clary—I did not know what become of them; there were no receipts registered. They ordinarily, as I understand it, whenever they put anything into the warehouse, write a receipt; but they do not issue it sometimes. And now, very likely, some of these boat-loads were returned to me upon subsequent reports. Well, of course they could not get them out again for cancellation, because my books would indicate that they had been canceled at once, and if I caught them at that sort of scrape, I could detect them very quickly. There are a great many things that I could detect about this thing; in fact, I could detect most any fraud; but there are——

The Chairman—Now, suppose Mr. Hough, or any other of the elevator proprietors, brings a receipt to you and says that the grain was shipped out, do you cancel it at once?

Mr. Clary—Tell me that it was shipped?

The Chairman—Yes, sir.

Mr. Clary—No, sir, I don't do any such thing.

Mr. R. M. Hough—Where do you get your information in regard to what grain is shipped?

Mr. Clary—Get it from the elevators.

Mr. R. M. Hough—Don't you get it from the Custom-House?

Mr. Clary—No, sir, I get it from the elevators. The Inspector at the elevator copies from the books.

The Chairman—The reports?

The Chairman—Up there at the elevator, and reports to us every day.

Mr. R. M. Hough—I supposed that you got it from the Custom-House, as they all have to clear over at the Custom-House.

Mr. Clary—No, sir; the Custom-House don't always contain the accurate accounts.

The Chairman—Your Inspector reports, then, the accurate amount shipped every day?

Mr. Clary—Yes, sir.

Mr. Warren—From the elevator book?

Mr. Clary—From the elevator book.

Mr. Warren—And that you obtained, then, with your proceedings?

Mr. Clary—We have books at our office in which we keep every day the shipments at the different elevators.

The Chairman—You always know, then, what goes out of the elevator, whether receipts have been presented for cancellation or not?

Mr. Clary—That is the theory of it. But the elevator men, if they are disposed to be very dishonest, might enter into collusion with the Inspectors, and get me off the track, and send out a cargo or two that we should not have any account of.

Mr. Priestly—Have you heard of anything of that kind?

Mr. Clary—No, sir.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Consolidation of the Milwaukee & Northern and Wisconsin Central Railroads.

The lease of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad by the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company was an unexpected event. For a year past the latter Company had been negotiating for the control of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad. Papers were drawn up, but never executed. Failing to make an arrangement, and being compelled to secure an outlet from the southern terminus at Menasha, the Wisconsin Central quietly leased the Milwaukee & Northern, a railroad extending from Milwaukee to Green Bay,—a distance of 110 miles,—with branches to Appleton and Menasha. The Wisconsin Central extends westward from Menasha to Stevens Point, and is in process of construction northward to Ashland, on Lake Superior. It has also projected a line from Stevens Point to Portage City—a total of 325 miles. Construction last summer was simultaneously carried on southward from Ashland and northward from Stevens Point. It is a land-grant road to the extent of 800,000 acres. It runs through an unusually thickly-timbered country, and already does a large lumber trade. It was built and is being operated by the Phillips & Colby Construction Company, under the direction of Mr. E. B. Phillips, of this city, former President of the Michigan Southern Railway. The roadbed is one of the finest in the West. Its remarkably superior construction has excited comment, and not a few have criticized Mr. Phillips' prudence in building so good a road into a virgin country.

When Jesse Hoyt, Angus Smith, and associates ran the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad into Green Bay, it was understood they would next summer extend it northward through the Menomonee iron region to Lake Michigammi. For several months past a surveying party have been engaged in running this line. They are now within a few miles of the lake; but the sudden collapse of the iron business, together with the new relations formed by the lease, will doubtless defeat that project. The Wisconsin Central Company have expectations of discovering iron deposits on their line. Reports to that effect were current three months ago.

It is not yet known whether the consolidated line will affiliate with the Northwestern or the St. Paul Company, in Milwaukee, for depot accommodations and a Chicago connection. Its preference is for an independent line over the route surveyed last spring between the two cities. It is believed the Michigan Central favors a new line, as an offset to the advantage already possessed by the Ft. Wayne Road in its close relations with the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The Northwestern is also supposed to have a leaning to the Lake Shore Railway; therefore the Michigan Central will be compelled to secure equal advantages as soon as an easier condition of the money market will admit of the construction of the third line. Meantime, as Mr. Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, was in the Directory of the Milwaukee & Northern Company, it is very probable that the consolidated line will be run more in the interest of the Milwaukee & St. Paul than in that of a rival company.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL SUMMONED.

A summons has been served on the managers of the Illinois Central Railroad, commanding them to appear before the Circuit Court of Champaign County, at the City of Urbana, on the first Monday in March, to answer to the people (Railroad Commissioners) on a plea that they render to the people of Illinois the sum of $100,000 debt, and of $5,000 damages. This is one of the suits brought by the Railroad Commissioners against the Company. The Company will fight them to the last, and contest the constitutionality of the law.

POWELL VS. BANYON.

The Old Justice Sued for False Imprisonment, the Damages Being Laid at $10,000—Circumstances of the Case as Related by Complainant.

Mr. John Powell, through his attorney, Herbert B. Johnson, has commenced suit in trespass against Justice Augustus H. Banyon, in the Circuit Court, laying damages at $10,000. The facts of the case are briefly these: On the 28th day of October, Mr. Powell was standing outside the saloon of Patrick O'Neil, when Mr. Justice Augustus H. Banyon meandered from the bar toward the door, and addressed him familiarly. Mr. Powell asked His Honor to participate with him in certain customary libations poured out to friendship in the fluids of the day. Mr. Augustus H. Banyon, drew himself up to his full height, and extended his abdomen to its full growth. "No, sir," replied he, with much difficulty, and a great deal of offended dignity, "I will not drink with a man who owes me $5."

Such noble sacrifice to principle would have overwhelmed an ordinary constituent, but Mr. Powell cruelly remarked that he guessed Mr. Banyon was right, because it would be a vain task to attempt to find that mythical debtor.

"You owe me $5," gravely responded Mr. Augustus H. Banyon.

"I owe you $5?—what for?" was Mr. Powell's query.

"For marrying you," pompously condescended His Honor.

This was a little rough on Mr. Powell, who, irritated at the reflection on his monogamic proclivities, and the validity of his present connubial relations, told Mr. Banyon, in vigorous terms, that he was a lawfully wedded man, the father of very promising children, born in wedlock, and bred in the fear of the Lord and the principles of republican freedom.

Exasperated at being thus rebuked by a mere citizen, boasting no recognized badge of office, Mr. Banyon looked at Powell as if to discover what fluid could have braved him to such rash affront. Being in a frame of mind when all his intelligence was concentrated upon the preservation of his perpendicular, Mr. Banyon ceased his speculations, and called upon Policeman Byrne to arrest the offender. Byrne, only too willing to ingratiate himself with the legal luminary, captured Powell, and locked him up for "contempt of court," said court being O'Neil's dram-shop.

On the following morning, when the stimulating cocktail had smoothed the wrinkles of his magisterial brow, Mr. Augustus Banyon found that there was no charge against John Powell, and the prisoner, whose eyes were bleared by reluctant vigils in an insect-haunted cell, found himself free once more to contemn the Court.

Hence the suit.

Gen. N. P. Banks is the third ex-Governor of Massachusetts to enter the Legislature. Ex-Govs. Lincoln and Clifford were each elected to the Senate after serving as Governor.

THE COURTS.

An Interesting Question in Bankruptcy Raised.

Can a Debtor Be Examined Before Being Adjudicated a Bankrupt.

The Other Side of the Schuberth Alimony Case.

An Immense Amount of Bankruptcy Business Transacted Yesterday.

Judge Drummond was engaged yesterday in hearing a review of Judge Blodgett's decision on the question of the examination of a debtor before he had been adjudicated bankrupt. Rindskopf, Barbe & Co. filed a petition against Salkey & Gerson, a denial was entered, and before the case was tried, on petition of said creditors, an order was entered by Judge Blodgett for an examination of the debtors on Nov. 1, 1873. An application was made in the District Court to have this order vacated, but overruled, and the case was taken to the Circuit Court. The debtors urge that the petition is insufficient; that the Court had no power to make such order before the creditors had proved their claims; no power to make such order before hearing on the issue of their bankruptcy; and, finally, powerless to make such an order in any involuntary proceeding. The only real question was, whether such an examination could be had before the debtors were adjudicated bankrupt. The Judge took the case under advisement, and will decide it very soon.

EJECTMENT.

An action in ejectment for $10,000 damages was begun by James H. Gilbert against John T. Mullen and Mrs. Feeney, to obtain possession of Lot 10, C. J. Hull's Subdivision of Block 9, and all that part of Block 10 lying west of Blue Island avenue, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 39, 14.

Another action was commenced by the same plaintiff against John T. Mullen, Michael Ryan, James Ryan, and Mrs Leonard for like damages, to get possession of Lot 8, in C. J. Hull's Subdivision of Block 9, and all that part of Lot 10 lying west of Blue Island avenue, being on the corner of Hope street and Blue Island avenue.

A third suit was brought against Mullen, John Mack, and — Handon to recover Lot 9, in the same subdivision as the above, and claiming a like sum for damages.

The National Bank of Illinois entered up judgment by confession against Benjamin Lombard on a note of $3,000.

Henry H. Nash also entered up judgment by virtue of a power of attorney, against Benjamin Lombard for the sum of $5,088.38.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Some time ago, Bertha Schuberth filed a bill in the Superior Court, showing a pitiful case of misplaced confidence, and the dire results of loving, "not wisely, but too well." She stated that her better-half had not wooed her in the ordinary way and vowed to take her for better or worse, but had been constrained thereto by certain proceedings commenced by her before a Justice, and that her husband had refused to live with her or support her. An order was made, on her showing, for Celestin to pay $50 alimony immediately, and $30 monthly thereafter. Yesterday the defendant, Celestin, filed a petition alleging that when the bastardy proceedings were commenced against him he was an unsophisticated youth of 20, and was so much frightened by the thoughts of having a minion of the law after him that he consented to marry said Bertha. But so far from his neglecting to live with her it is the reverse. He states that he attempted to make the best of a bad bargain, and asked her to go home to his father's house and live with him, but she utterly refused. His time has, during the latter part of his minority, been given to him, and he is willing to support her as best he can, but would be utterly unable to pay the amount decreed for her separate maintenance, and asks that the order be set aside. The summons, he says, was served on him, but he, being almost unable to read the English language, on seeing the name of Philip Stein, whom he acknowledges is not the warmest friend he has, and thinking it only a request to call at Stein's office, he put it away without any further attention, until he was surprised by the service of the order to pay the $50.

The case is somewhat peculiar. Like the Hartung case, which came up some time ago in the Criminal Court, the defendants were compelled, or partly induced and partly threatened into marriages, after proceedings in bastardy had been commenced against them. It seems rather a doubtful advantage which is gained by such forced marriages, though the criminality which had placed these men in such positions cannot in the least be extenuated, and in Hartung's case it was accompanied with such heartless and brutal conduct in regard to the woman he had wronged that little or no sympathy was due. In this case, however, if the defendant's statements are true, the proceedings against him were only to extort money, on a charge, as he asserts, wholly false.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Robert E. Jenkins was appointed Provisional Assignee of the estate of Ezra B. Lincoln.

In the case of Abraham H. Covert, a rule was entered for petitioners to show cause, this morning, why the petition should not be dismissed.

Edward Boss withdrew his denial, and was adjudicated bankrupt, and the warrant made returnable Dec. 13.

The denial of Isaac Huss was withdrawn and he declared bankrupt, and a warrant issued, returnable Dec. 15.

Otto Hartung et al. were adjudicated bankrupts, and the warrant made returnable Dec. 16, 1873.

The case of the Princeton Farming Company was tried on a denial of bankruptcy, and a verdict rendered against them. A warrant was issued for Dec. 17, 1873.

An order for a second and third meeting was made in the case of Strickler & Co., to be held Dec. 11, 1873.

In the case of Joseph Bickerton et al., a rule was issued for the examination of the debtors before Hibbard on the 13th inst.

Thomas C. Williams and James Thomas, of Richmond, Va., filed a petition against Charles H. Beckwith & Sons, of Chicago, grocers, claiming $457.53 due them for tobacco sold. Petitioners allege that the debtors have made a preferential settlement, on a basis of 50 cents on the dollar, with the Pennsylvania Salt Company, and also made a fraudulent transfer of $6,000 worth of whisky to a New York creditor. A rule to show cause on the 21st day of November, 1873, was issued.

Joseph B. Rowell was adjudged bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable Dec. 11, 1873.

Frank E. Aiken withdrew his denial, and was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable Dec. 17, 1873.

A. Oppenstein was also declared bankrupt by default, and the warrant made returnable Dec. 18, 1873.

C. W. Upton, as Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, recovered a judgment against Zena P. Hanson for $6,445.

COUNTY COURT.

H. O. Collins was appointed guardian ad litem of Catherine Conners, on the petition of the administratrix to sell the real estate.

The will of Gustav Schroeder was proved, and letters testamentary granted to Bertha Schroeder, under a bond of $5,600.

In the estate of Edward W. Griffin, the claim of Beecher & Hollister for $1,344.27; also the claim of C. H. Reno for $107.95, and Daniel P. Rhodes for $109.48.

In the estate of Mark O'Shaunessy, the final account was approved and the executrix discharged.

Netina Gandolf was made guardian of the estate of Amelia and Dominique Gandolf, under a bond of $8,000.

A decree for the sale of the real estate of Michael Connors was made.

CRIMINAL COURT.

James Kelly was tried for knocking a policeman down and promenading on his body, found guilty, and remanded for sentence.

John Ryan pleaded guilty to driving away a horse, and was remanded.

Patrick Connor pleaded guilty to riot, and was remanded.

CRIMINAL BRANCH OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge Blodgett will take up the criminal docket on the first Monday in December. Among the worthies who will be tried is "Colonel" Young, on two indictments, he having pleaded guilty on one. Donald McKay will also probably tell what he knows about making citizens in a new and easy way.

JUDGE ZANE.

Judge Zane, of Springfield, will be here this morning, to assist in clearing the Superior Court calendar. All jurors summoned for this term should be in attendance at 10 o'clock.

The Judge will call Nos. 1 to 20 on the ante-fire calendar, No. 3.

GERMANIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

William Vocke, Assignee of the Germania Insurance Company, filed his report for October yesterday, showing:

Balance on hand Oct. 1	$9,328.70
Office expenses	76.00
Balance Nov. 1	$9,252.70

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

William J. Carter and Jeannette White commenced an action of trespass against N. J. Tunneson and K. K. Forass for $1,000.

William Price filed an affidavit for garnishee process against Ellen Snowhook and the German Methodist Episcopal Church Association for $1,556.83.

An action in assumpsit was commenced by the First National Bank of Iowa City, Iowa, against R. M. Hooley for $1,000.

Julia F. Fay brought suit against Benjamin Lombard claiming $5,000.

In the case of F. M. Melick against Abraham Melick, the plaintiff recovered judgment by default for the sum of $7,790.56.

Albert Schureman also recovered a judgment against the same defendant for $1,127.50.

Peter M. Lund filed a præcipe in trespass against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company for $10,000.

Ole Mickelson filed a petition against Thomas L. Kempster and Brian Philpot, asking a mechanics' lien on a row of houses in Avondale, near Maplewood, and claiming $1,000 still due on the contract.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

Hazen Jackman, doing business as H. Jackman & Co., filed a præcipe in assumpsit against T. S. E. Dixon for $5,000.

Edwin L. Brown filed a petition against Asahel Pierce, asking a mechanic's lien on the buildings situated on Sub-Lots 6 and 7, of Lots 2 and 3, Block 8, of Sec. 15, 39, 14. The work was for furnishing Hyatt's patent sidewalk and vault lights, and amounts to $2,015.05.

In the ejectment suit of Horner against Whalen the jury found for the plaintiff, holding him entitled to the west 8 feet of Lot 18, Block 8, School Section Addition.

THE CALL.

Judge Blodgett will continue the call of the bankruptcy calendar.

Judge Rogers will call Nos. 1,277, 1,372, and 1,375 to 1,399, inclusive, except 1,386.

Judge Booth's call will be 156 to 170.

Judge Tree will call 1,285, 626, 4,651, 1,101, 1,473.

Judge Zane will call the first twenty numbers of the ante-fire calendar.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Judge Craig, on Monday, delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of William Wray and Parrnell Munnon v. The People. At the October term of the Criminal Court, 1872, Wray was indicted for an assault on one Condon, with intent to commit murder, and he was admitted to bail in the sum of $4,000, to appear at the January term of the Criminal Court and answer the charge. Parrnell Munnon went Wray's bail. A short time after Wray received notice from Minnesota, to appear there early in January, and answer a charge for which he was under bail. He went to Minnesota, and could not return till the 8th of February, when he came to Chicago and delivered himself up. The People then claimed that Wray's bondsman, Munnon, forfeited his bond because of the non-appearance of Wray in January. Judge Craig delivered a long opinion, in which he shows that had Wray absented himself to avoid trial, his bond would have been forfeited, but as he used all diligence to finish his business and return as soon as possible, the bond was not forfeited, and that the defendant should be discharged on payment of costs.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ∥ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	§11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	∥ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:20 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 71 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:20 p. m.	*10:40 p. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	‡*9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
*Night Express	8:00 p. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.

Through sleepers for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Washington, and Baltimore every night.

LEGAL.

PUBLIC SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain promissory note made by M. E. Hilliard to the order of Snyder & Lee, and by them indorsed and guaranteed, said note being for the amount of $15,000, dated July 28, 1873, and due sixty days thereafter, and bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum after maturity; said note giving the legal holder thereof authority to sell the collateral security attached thereto and herein described. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that we shall sell at public sale, at the office of Hammond & Gage, No. 76 Washington-st., in the "Portland Block," at 11 o'clock a. m., on Friday, Nov. 14, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the collateral security mentioned in said note, to-wit:

A certain note, made by Isaac Crosby, to the order of Maria E. Hilliard, and by her indorsed in blank; said note being of the amount of $20,000, dated March 1, 1873, and due on or before one year thereafter, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, said note being secured by a Trust deed to Thomas D. Snyder of even date with said note, on the following described property, that part of the south half (½) of Section five (5), Township Thirty-seven (37), North Range fourteen (14), which lies west of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. HAMMOND & GAGE, Legal holders of said note.

GENERAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The wonderful success of Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine in consumption, wasting, loss of the power of digestion and assimilation, has firmly established these remedies in the estimation of the Medical Profession on both sides of the Atlantic. Imitations of them—made in America, Canada, and England—being in reality either saponaceous compounds or pomades, without a trace of the Pancreatic principle, are entirely useless. The efficacy of these preparations, made by Messrs. Savory & Moore from the first, under the direction of the physician who introduced them, has been and can only be insured by strict adherence to the original formulæ, and the medical profession recognize no other Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine than those prepared, the purity and strength of which is guaranteed. See "Reports of the Experience and Opinions of Medical Men on the Value of Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine as Remedies in Wasting Diseases" (Churchill & Sons, London), to be obtained of all the principal chemists in the United States and Canada. SAVORY & MOORE, 143 New Bond-st., London, Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....	$12.00	Sunday..............	$2.50
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To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Mary Warner." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "The Hunchback."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. Chanfrau. "A Woman's Wrongs." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Frank Hussey. "Hazard." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Guy Mannevering." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Lecture by the Rev. Newman Hall. Subject: "The Dignity of Labor."

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street. Grand Concert. Afternoon and evening.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

THE MOTHERS' TREASURE, MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, November 12, 1873.

The Exposition closes to-night. If there are any persons who have not been there, or who have been there but seldom, to-day is the last opportunity. It will positively close to-night. In the afternoon and again at night there will be a grand concert, in which there will be an array of accomplished musicians.

The singular Kelsey case of Long Island, N. Y., is as far from solution as ever. Yesterday the parties held under the grave charge of having tarred and feathered and perhaps murdered young Kelsey, were discharged from custody. Their counsel moved their release on technical grounds, and the Prosecuting Attorney refused to oppose it, since the Grand Jury had failed to find any bill against them. It therefore still remains judicially unsettled what Kelsey's fate has been.

The missing steamship Ismalia has at last been given up. She sailed from New York on the 29th of September with a very heavy cargo of merchandise. On the 22d of October she was seen off Nova Scotia by a sailing vessel, which reported her disabled and out of coal and provisions. Since then no further tidings of her have been received. She is now six weeks overdue, and it is believed at the Ship News Exchange in New York that she has gone down. The vessel and cargo are valued at $500,000. The Ismalia belongs to the Anchor line, and was built on the Clyde in 1870. She was classed A 1½ at Lloyds'.

The case of the Virginius was discussed at the Cabinet meeting yesterday. No decision can be reached with regard to it till full official information of the affair has been received. This Secretary Fish does not expect to get within a week. Meanwhile, it is understood that the United States squadron cruising in the Gulf of Mexico will be instructed to protect vessels on the high seas, flying the American flag, against the molestation of Spanish men-of-war, if they renew the attempt to search them, as in 1869. The Spaniards have no right to overhaul American vessels, even within a marine league of Spanish territory, unless they are landing arms or committing some other overt act.

Emperor William has been challenged in a rather defiant letter from Bishop Von Kettler, of Mainz, to indict the German Catholic leaders as traitors if he can. The cause of this outburst is the charge of disloyalty made against them by the Emperor in his letter to the Pope. If there was any ground for his charges of disloyal intrigues, there must be enough, says the Bishop, to sustain a prosecution for treason, which he is jeeringly invited to begin. There are rumors of another Papal allocution, denying in general terms the right of the Emperor to make any appointment to fill a vacant See, and pronouncing the major excommunication against any Church officer who should allow such an appointee to officiate. The meaning of this is that the Pope wants to prevent the Emperor from making an appointment to fill the vacant See of Fulda.

Wall street speculators have been attacked in the rear by the Committee on Reforms of the New York Clearing-House. This Committee recommend, among other things, that the Associated Banks hereafter pay no interest on deposits, and that no checks be certified for any parties unless they cover amounts actually on deposit. The representatives of the banks meet to consider these proposed reforms on the 28th inst., and if they accept them the stock-gamblers will be in trouble. If no interest is paid on deposits, money for speculative loans will not flow into Wall street as heretofore from the country, and to compel brokers to have funds in bank when they want their checks certified will be quite a hardship in contrast with the accommodations they have hitherto received from good-natured Cashiers.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger in tone yesterday, and with a fair aggregate of transactions. Mess pork was quiet, and 25@40c per brl higher, closing at $11.37½@11.50 cash, and $11.25@11.37½ seller December. Lard was quiet and ⅛@¼c higher, at 6⅞@6¾c cash, and 7⅛@7¼c seller January. Meats were quiet and ½c higher, at 3¾c for shoulders, 5⅝c for short ribs, 5¾@6c for short clear, all boxed, seller December; and 6½@7c for green hams. Lake freights were dull and unchanged, at 6c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at 87c per gallon. Flour was moderately active and steady. Wheat was rather less active and stronger, closing at 94½@94¾c cash, and 95½c seller December. Corn was less active, and ⅜c higher, closing at 35⅝c cash, and 35⅝c seller December. Oats were quiet and 1c higher, closing at 28⅝c cash, and 29⅛c seller December. Rye was less active and unchanged, at 59@60c. Barley was dull and easier, closing at $1.22 for No. 2, and 80@83c for No. 3. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 654,115 bu wheat; 1,864,216 bu corn; 451,628 bu oats; 63,682 bu rye, and 472,037 bu barley. Hogs were in active demand, and advanced 10@12½c, closing firm at $3.60@3.90. The cattle trade was dull at former prices, with sales at $1.50@5.35. Sheep were inactive and nominal, at $2.75@4.00.

The Georgia Press Association, at their last meeting, adopted a set of resolutions in favor of the formation of a National Press Association, and the Committee with whom the matter was intrusted have designated St. Louis, Mo., and Wednesday, Nov. 26, as the place and time for a meeting of journalists to consider the proposition. We make mention of the meeting because we have been requested to do so, and in order that those who desire to assist in the organization of such an Association may know when and where the first steps will be taken. Further than this, we shall take no special interest in the project. We believe that newspapers have now all the power they deserve to have, and that any trades-union movement to increase it might have precisely the opposite effect, though we have no objections to urge against an association of this kind among journals that think differently.

The effect of the financial disturbance on the business interests of Chicago is told with considerable detail in another column, which gives the substance of the views of the leading men in each branch of trade. The railroads have not felt the increase of business they expected from the foreign demand for grain, and if the price of wheat continues to fall, will be in a bad condition, as their earnings will be small, and it is impossible to borrow any more money abroad. The banks are still doing business carefully, and look upon the news of financial distress in England as an additional warning. Provisions, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and furniture are all reported to be selling slowly and at reduced prices. The jewelry and book businesses have suffered severely. Manufacturing of all kinds is restricted here as in every part of the country, and the workingmen are proportionately distressed.

It appears from our special Washington dispatch that the California & Texas Construction Company is the growth of a Credit-Mobilier operation not less impudent and comprehensive in its inception than the one which last winter attracted the attention of Congress and of the country. The first movers in this scheme were Col. Scott and other officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Its merits were freely canvassed, and its stock negotiated, at the very time that Congress was engaged in investigating the similar concern belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad. Congressmen, politicians, and lobbyists were its stool-pigeons, as they were of the Credit Mobilier, and were used to allure capital into the scheme to feed the cormorant appetites of the controlling stockholders. It is now proposed to turn the assets of the Construction Company over to Frank S. Bond, one of its Vice-Presidents, and this is regarded as another step in the process by which the large stockholders seek to absorb the investments of the small ones.

An effect of the Farmers' Movement in politics is to demoralize the average party politician. Two examples of this kind are before us. Cumberland County, Ill., has never failed at any election since it was organized to give a Democratic majority. At the late election, a Farmers' ticket was elected, defeating the regular Democratic party candidates. Whereupon the Cumberland County *Democrat* denounces the Farmers' party as nothing more than the Republican party in disguise, and predicts that next year the disguise will be thrown off, and it will be found to be the same old Radical organization. But down in DeWitt County, which is Republican, the Farmers elected their candidates for Judge and Treasurer, and the Clinton *Public*, the Republican organ, denounces the whole movement as a scheme by the Democrats to get into office, and predicts that no more will be heard of Farmers' Rights until the next election. In the one county the defeated Democrats denounce the Anti-Monopoly party as Republicans in disguise, and in the other the defeated Republicans denounce it as a Democratic invention. Both are, to some extent, right. In both counties, and in all counties, it was intended to break up the existing party machinery. In this it has succeeded in more than one-half the counties in the State,—Democratic as well as Republican.

There was a jollification meeting at Madison, Wis., a few nights ago, for the purpose of rejoicing over the election of Mr. Taylor as Governor, and the defeat of the Republican State ticket. The opening speech of Judge Orton, and those of Dr. Wight, Judge Vilas, and Mayor Gregory were in excellent taste. They presented the victory in its true light, as a movement of the people for reform, and as a protest against mere party domination. During the evening, Mr. George B. Smith, of Madison, made a speech, in which he chose to claim the result of the election as a Democratic victory, and, so far as we can judge from the report of his speech in the Madison *Journal*, insisted throughout that it was a grand victory of the Democratic party. This view of the election was wholly opposed to that taken by the other speakers, and was not in any way warranted by the facts. It is disclaimed by the Democratic press of Wisconsin. What Mr. Smith's object could have been in thus misrepresenting the result of the election we do not know; but it looks very much as if he desired that there should never be a like celebration or a like victory in that State again. In order to secure this end it is only necessary to drive all those of Republican antecedents who contributed to the victory, including the Governor-elect, back to the places where they came from. This Mr. George B. Smith seems eager to do.

In the article printed in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday, on American hotel-life, the extravagant demands of the traveling public were rather understated than over-stated in some particulars. It was mentioned, for instance, that hotels now keep one servant to three guests where they formerly kept one to seven. This referred to the dining-room service alone. The fact is that the first-class hotels of the day are forced to keep one servant for every guest they entertain. We have ascertained that the lowest number of servants kept by the Pacific Hotel in this city at any time since it opened was 273, and the highest number 325. During this time the average number of guests has been 310 persons, so that there is required an average of more than one servant to every guest. The same proportion holds in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the St. Nicholas, the new Windsor, and all the other large, first-class hotels in New York City. This item, along with the others detailed in the former article, shows that it is not the hotel-keepers but the extravagant demands of the people which render the high prices necessary. The fact is that the low-priced hotels make money more rapidly than the grand hotels. We know of an instance of comparison in the ante-fire times. A second-class house was opened, with an investment of $8,000 and charges of $2.50 a day. In ten years its profits had been $150,000, or nearly 100 per cent a year on the capital. A first-class hotel, which had been furnished at a cost of $120,000, made $500,000 in ten years, or less than 50 per cent on the capital invested. The difference is still greater now when the extravagant tastes of those who patronize the first-class hotels have increased. There must be a change, nevertheless. The Sherman House, in this city, has reverted to the owners, who will conduct it. The Tremont House found no takers among hotel men, and will be run by the Couch estate. Still others of the large and gorgeous houses of the city will be affected in one way or another. The American people, in one word, must cultivate simple tastes in hotel-life as well as elsewhere.

THE STATE TAX FOR 1873.

The Springfield bondholders continue to lament over the now well-understood purpose of the people of this county to pay no taxes under the recent State assessment until every legal remedy is exhausted. The *Register* recently presented the totals of certain descriptions of property in this county, and compared them with the returns from other counties; also the fact that the number of hogs, pianos, cattle, etc., were less in Cook County in 1873 than in previous years, and, pointing to these items, thinks they justify the increase in the assessment of all the real estate in Cook County 122 per cent, and the personal property in nearly an equal proportion. The assessed value of taxable property in this county was increased from $144,000,000, as returned by the Assessor, to $286,000,000. The increase in the assessment over that of 1872 was, outside of Cook County, 121 per cent; in Cook County, 300 per cent. The assessment of 1872, like that of all the preceding years, made Cook County pay more than one-sixth of all the taxes of the State. It now makes Cook County, but principally Chicago, pay one-fourth. We submit that an assessment thus arbitrarily changed to transfer the burden of State taxes upon this city is so unjust as to call for a general refusal to pay the tax until the last legal remedy shall be exhausted. But the motive for the increase of assessment stamps the whole proceeding with fraud. The Ring at Springfield has been for years pushing upon the county the municipal railroad-aid bonds, obtained by fraud and skillful strategy from the victimized communities. Springfield itself was largely interested in the business, as contractors, managers, bankers, and operators. Thirteen millions of these railroad-aid bonds are in circulation, and the people whose lands are mortgaged for the debt are refusing to pay the interest,—indeed, are going further, and are investigating the validity of the bonds themselves. The half-million of 10 per cent bonds issued in aid of the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railroad have been sponged out by the Supreme Court. Another half-million, issued to the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company, are just now passing through the judicial crucible. All over the State, as the swindle becomes understood, the people are refusing to pay interest on them, or to be taxed for them. How many banks there are in the State whose capital and savings deposits are invested in these railroad-aid bonds we do not know; perhaps they know at Springfield. Certainly it is known there that, if the payment of these bonds depend on the voluntary taxation of the counties that issued them, they are not worth the paper on which they are written. Hence the plan to make Chicago pay not only her own share of the State tax, but in addition the interest on all these millions of bonds, now practically repudiated by the municipalities that issued them. Hence the increase of the assessment in Cook County from $96,000,000 in 1872 to $287,000,000 in 1873. The clear and manifest purpose of the increase in the assessment over that of 1872 was to provide a fund to pay the interest, due and unpaid, as well as interest to become due on all these bonds. Chicago is to be made to pay this tax, that the holders of these now comparatively worthless securities may get their interest, which the communities which issued the bonds refuse any longer to pay.

The argument in the *Register* reads very much as though it had been written by somebody in the State House. It is equivalent to saying that because the local Assessors of Cook County returned a pig at a lower rate than pigs are assessed in Kane County, therefore it was right for the Board of Equalization to double the entire assessment of Cook County, real and personal. Chicago, however, will pay no such tax; it will not assume, directly or indirectly, the payment of the interest or principal on these railroad-aid bonds. Not until the court of last resort shall put a Deputy Sheriff in every man's house, will that tax be paid. To pay it now is to surrender to the bond-thieves, and submit to the practical transfer of that whole debt from the counties which owe and repudiate it to Chicago. Chicago gives notice, therefore, that the tax will not be paid.

MR. HESING AND HIS PRIZE MEDAL.

There is danger that Mr. Hesing may be literally overwhelmed with the gratitude of the people whom he rescued the other day from Puritanism and its attendant horrors. It is not remarkable that Messrs. Coolbaugh, Winston, Rountree, Joe Forrest, and the rest of the People's party should feel relieved that they can now enjoy their Sundays, stay out after dark, drink the beer that not inebriates, and worship at Turner Hall under the ministrations of Dr. Balatka, without having to sit in the stocks in the Court-House Square all day Monday, and listen to the jeers of the hack-drivers, the guests of the Sherman House, and the irreverent scalpers on the Board of Trade. But there is danger that this constant effervescence of gratitude, if it is not corked up before long, may prove an embarrassment of riches. All great and sincere leaders of the people, like Cincinnatus and Washington, when they accomplish the work of deliverance, go into voluntary retirement, and crown their remaining days with the memories of their glorious labors. Mr. Hesing, like Cincinnatus and Washington, is a modest man, averse to shows and pageants, and the pomps of circumstances. He had his reward when he hoisted his Prussian flag to the winds of heaven, and when Praise-God Barebones and the other Puritans, passing on the other side, saw its tri-colors flapping proudly in the breeze. Mr. Hesing's Prussian fowl has the advantage over the American bird in being a double-header. He can crow twice as loud and as long, and, having exercised this privilege to the extent of his ability, the noble creature should now be allowed to retire to his coop, and Mr. Hesing should be left alone, to cogitate on the ways and means of conserving and perpetuating the personal and religious liberty of Messrs. Coolbaugh, Winston, Rountree, Joe Forrest, and the rest of the People's party. Brass bands, serenades, and gold medals are all good things in their way, but there is a time and a place for all things. However superabundant the joy of the rescued may be, it should not be allowed to disturb Mr. Hesing at this important time, when he is preparing to govern the city.

Mr. Hesing's great work is but partially accomplished. It is not enough that Messrs. Coolbaugh, Winston, Rountree, Joe Forrest *et al.* have been allowed the privilege of being cosmopolitan instead of Puritan; that they may eat like an Englishman, drink like a Prussian, dance like a Frenchman, fight like an Irishman, and play euchre like the heathen Chinee. It is not enough that Messrs. Coolbaugh, Winston, Rountree, and the rest of the People's party may worship their beer and drink their religion any day in the week, and in any manner they please, provided it does not interfere with the rights of all others to do the same. It is not enough that Mr. Hesing has boldly met and surmounted the danger of singing psalms and wearing shovel-hats which threatened the Germans of Chicago, and that he has rendered it morally certain that no good Prussian *Grossmutter* will be hanged for a witch from the flagstaff of the *Staats-Zeitung*, at least during the Colvin regime. These are only the incidentals of Mr. Hesing's great work,—the introductory movement of the symphony of triumph which the People's party are about to play.

Mr. Hesing made this clear in his reply to the gold medal which Joe Forrest and the rest of the People's party hung about his neck as a token of their joy that at last they had religious liberty and other things which hitherto have been denied on Sunday. On the first of these great labors he is now at work. The State Constitution unfortunately provides that the public printing must be done in the English language. To do this, it is necessary to find an organ which can play Prussian tunes with English words. Consequently, Mr. Hesing is feeling about for an English newspaper which he can buy for this purpose. This, however, is a very extravagant operation in these panicky times. It costs a great deal to buy a newspaper, and it costs a great deal to run it afterward. Now, if Mr. Hesing decides that he must buy one, the Puritan owners, seeing his necessity, will certainly charge him an exorbitant price. There is a very simple way to avoid this useless expense, and at the same time to save a handsome sum to the City Treasury, and rejoice the heart of prudent Dan O'Hara, which we have once before suggested. The law provides that the city printing shall be done in an English and also in the German newspaper having the largest circulation, and an appropriation of $30,000, equally divided, covers the expense of printing the exciting literature which emanates from the Council Chamber and the various civic departments. The *Staats-Zeitung* has already shown itself to be a polyglot newspaper capable of printing itself in any of the languages spoken during the building of the Tower of Babel. Mr. Hesing has therefore only to do the city printing in English in his own paper, and the riddle is solved and $15,000 are saved to the city! In his prize-medal speech, Mr. Hesing announced that he was in favor of economy, and even went so far as to intimate that he should have "a pillory" ready in which he should place all "dishonest officers." He cannot, therefore, be in favor of paying two prices for the city printing. If he can save one-half of $30,000, and still accomplish the work required by law, the other half is certainly plunder. We submit these facts to Mr. Hesing, and, while he is contemplating them, we implore Messrs. Coolbaugh, Winston, Rountree, Joe Forrest, and the rest of the People's party not to disturb him with any more brass bands or gold medals, but to commence the enjoyment of their personal rights and religious liberty without any further howling o' nights.

A SOCIALIST REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

The contemplation of hard times may be expected to suggest a great variety of remedies, financial, political, commercial, social, etc. It is not improbable that the National Bankruptcy act and the National Currency act will be tinkered at by Congress. Every individual banker will have a plan of his own, and ready-made political economists will spring up where they are least expected. The dispatches from New York bring information of a movement proposed by Mr. James P. Hodgskin, which is well calculated to "take" the working-classes, in whose interest it has been conceived. In view of the fact that large numbers of persons are likely to be thrown out of employment during the coming winter, Mr. Hodgskin holds that it is the duty of the National Government, the State Governments, and the various Municipal Governments throughout the country, to undertake public works on a large scale, to be built on the credit of the nation and the several communities, for the purpose of furnishing employment to the unemployed. This project is nothing more nor less than an adaptation to the exigencies of the times of the principles advocated in France by Fourier, Proudhon, St. Simon, and others, and commonly known as Socialism. The experiment was tried by Napoleon III., though from motives less pure than those of the philosophers who have advocated the theories. The Empire undertook to provide every man in Paris with employment, in order that the revolutionary spirit of the city might be kept down. Under the auspices of Baron Haussmann, great blocks of houses were demolished, new boulevards were opened, public buildings were erected, and the public funds were lavishly expended, in order that no man should be idle. Work of some kind or other was given to every man who applied for it. The same system prevailed, to a greater or less extent, throughout all France. When Napoleon undertook his war against Prussia, which eventuated so disastrously for himself and France, he found that his coffers had been exhausted, the resources of the country drained, his public officials corrupt, and the entire machinery of the State weakened by this unnatural use of it. Yet the paternal character of the Napoleonic Government was much better calculated to make such a system successful than the popular form of our Government.

The error made by Mr. Hodgskin, as well as by the more eminent French philosophers, consists in confounding the duty of society to care for the poor and indigent with a duty to provide employment. The former is a well-defined function of Government, recognized by all civilized countries; the latter is not. Mr. Hodgskin is right when he says that there is a plenty in the land; and it must be made to go round, but not in the manner he suggests. To the extent that lack of employment shall deprive people of the means of subsistence during the coming winter must society supply the need out of the abundance elsewhere. All people must be fed as long as there is sufficient food in the country; must be clothed when they are naked and have no money to buy garments; must be sheltered from the cold, and cared for according to the ability of society. But all this must be done in the legitimate way of charity. It is partly the work of private generosity and partly that of public charity. Whenever or wherever the former fails or falls short, the latter must step in and make up the deficiency. When private donations have run out, the taxes must be awarded to this purpose in the degree that may be necessary. The poor-houses, the asylums, the hospitals, the County Agents must increase their works, and society must furnish the means to relieve suffering. But this is a very different thing from Government stepping in to construct works which it does not want—that is, to invest its funds, or rather its credit, unprofitably—in order to find work for the unemployed. Work is plenty or scarce, remunerative or poorly paid, according to the demand. To create a fictitious demand by undertaking public works for the future, and beyond the legitimate demand and resources of the present, is nothing more nor less than a brief postponement of the settling day, when times will be harder than ever. It is commonly believed that the hard times now existing are the result of injudicious expenditure of capital—its unproductive consumption. Mr. Hodgskin's remedy is a hair of the same dog to cure the bite.

It is utterly impracticable, however, for Government, whether National, State, or Municipal, to furnish employment for more than a fraction of the unemployed. Those who have been deprived of work, and who are likely to be deprived of it from now on, are mainly skilled artisans in the various kinds of manufacture. It is the suspension of large factories that will throw the greatest number of people out of employment. When car-works, rolling-mills, iron mines, woolen and cotton factories, saw and file works, etc., are forced to close, the people who lose their employment are not the classes who could be relieved by public works. Where, then, could Government draw the line? It would be manifestly unfair to spend large sums of the public money for improvements that can better be deferred, in order that a small number of unemployed persons shall have work, while large numbers are still deprived of employment. How could Government furnish work for factory girls or printers, or any other class of special workmen, among whom there is likely to be the greatest amount of suffering? Shall it likewise establish cotton-mills, woolen-mills, and factories of various descriptions? We have too many of those now. If not, then it will fail in the end sought to be accomplished by Mr. Hodgskin. It will spend vast sums of money that a small portion of the working classes may be employed, while a much larger number must still remain unemployed, paying taxes in common with other consumers to meet the expenses of the public works, and at the same time be deprived of the relief which a much smaller part of the public money might afford to all if legitimately used. From an economic point of view, Mr. Hodgskin's suggestion is utterly bad, and his remedy altogether inadequate.

The present financial troubles of this country have been brought about by the destruction of property by war, by fire, by extravagance, and by improvident investments which, for temporary purposes, are equivalent to destruction. The thousands of miles of railroads constructed in advance of the wants of business have been commended to the people as great public enterprises, and millions of dollars have been subscribed by municipalities to be squandered by Credit Mobilier combinations and construction rings. Vast sums of money have been invested in unproductive, and as yet valueless, improvements of a public character, and this waste has been one of the main factors of our present financial distress. Shall we take more of the same medicine to counteract the effects of what has already been administered? If this plan were practicable (which, as we have shown, it is not), the country would be in a worse plight by and by than it is to-day. It is both cheaper and fairer that society should give money outright to all those reduced to want by lack of employment, leaving labor to the healthy demand which is sure to follow a restoration of trade on a sound basis.

PUT DOWN THE COPPERHEADS!

There is trouble in the land. The teeming prosperity which has enabled the finances of the Government to run themselves for several years has received a sudden check. The machinery is out of gear somewhere, and there is a very general anxiety in both political and commercial circles to find out where it is. Mr. Scammon, whose reputation for shrewd financiering is only exceeded by the fame of his political wisdom, has at last come to the rescue. He has solved the problem and given the world the benefit of his research. His newspaper of yesterday contained a pregnant article on "The Duty of Republicans," in which the Republican party was declared to be the only saving element, and the "Rebels" and "Copperheads" were denounced in the following forcible language:

> To carp at the party in power in an emergency like the present is to betray an infidelity to the well-being of the country, no whit less reprehensible than the want of patriotism displayed by the Democrats of the North during the late War, in giving moral aid and comfort to the Rebellion.

Here we have the key to the whole difficulty. It is only necessary for the Republicans to fall into line and put down the Copperheads in order to restore confidence and set things going again in the same smooth way as before. It is not the Republican party that is in any sense responsible for the present condition of things, but the vile wretches who dare to "carp at the party in power." They are villains and traitors to the State, and they must be put down. The man who dares to question the inherent virtue and great recuperative energies of the Republican party to-day is as unmitigated and as depraved a Copperhead as he who fired in the rear at the time the Union soldiers were engaged in crushing out the Rebellion. If it were not for such men as these there would have been no financial troubles at the present time. If it had not been for the Copperheads who maliciously excited a distrust in the glorious Northern Pacific scheme, Jay Cooke would never have failed. By some mysterious combination—probaby another order of the "Sons of Liberty"—there has been a shrinkage of many millions in Vanderbilt stocks, and Wall street is paralyzed. It is the Copperheads whose senseless outcries deter Gen. Grant from setting the printing-machine to work and turning out greenbacks to a grateful people. It is the Rebels who protest against the loan of Government funds without security to tottering banking institutions belonging to friends of the Administration. It is the Machiavelian disposition of the opposition which has, in some unexplained manner, persuaded the factories to close their doors and throw thousands of poor people out of employment at the very opening of a hard winter. It is the insidious and devilish malevolence of the Rebels and traitors in our midst that has brought down all this woe upon us.

Fortunately, Mr. Scammon has discovered a remedy for all this. Stick to the party! Fall into the ranks! Vote straight, vote early, vote often! If any man attempts to haul down the Republican banner, shoot him on the spot. Revive the War songs, with words to suit "Stamps, Stamps, Stamps," and "When This Cruel Panic is Over" should resound through the land. Spot the Copperheads and hang the Rebels. Fill up Fortress Monroe and the Old Capitol Jail with men who dare question the infallibility of Gen. Grant. Make the vote a test of loyalty. Let the National Government assume the debts of the Southern States, and make room for a new set of carpet-baggers. Issue bonds for the completion of the Northern Pacific, and set the ball in motion again. Give the iron and woolen factories more protection. Let us have greenbacks by the bale-full. Logan and Farwell to the front! Rescue Wisconsin, and Iowa, and Ohio, and Illinois. Crush out this infamous Copperhead spirit. Let us have no more "carping." Close the lines, and present a solid flank to the enemy. In one word, stand by the Republican party, and you have Mr. Scammon's word for it that everything will go on swimmingly again.

At last we have some consolation for the money paid over to Russia for Alaska. The San Francisco *Bulletin* assures us that coal, iron, and gold abound in Alaska, and this Territory is worth every whit as much to-day as Arizona. It is gratifying to know this. Now, if there could be some way invented to equalize the climates of these two Territories, we should be supremely satisfied. Arizona, it will be remembered, is the country whose inhabitants send back for their blankets after they have departed *aux enfers*, as they find fire and brimstone too cold by comparison. Alaska, on the other hand, is the country where the Christian missionaries have to represent hell as made of icebergs in order to terrify the heathens of that severe climate. As the two Territories now belong to one and the same country, Congress should appoint a Board of Equalization to consult with "Old Probabilities" on the matter.

We have already announced the practical consolidation of the Milwaukee & Northern Railway with the Wisconsin Central by a 999 years' lease. The two roads, therefore, now constitute one continuous road, of which 300 miles are finished, and the whole of which, it is stated, will be completed next year, extending from Milwaukee, in a direct course via Menasha and Stevens Point, to Ashland on Lake Superior. It is also a part of the plan of the Milwaukee & Northern Company to extend their road from Menasha to Appleton, also from Green Bay to Shawano, and onward to Lake Michigammi and to Lake Superior in Northern Michigan. When these enterprises will be completed, however, depends upon the improvement of the financial condition of the country and the disposition of localities along the projected lines to lend their aid. When that will be is sufficiently indefinite, to say the least.

The progress of civilization in the islands of the sea is shown by the fact that the Fijians have taken to the ballot-box, and are holding public meetings, at one of which it was recently decided that all the native Fijians should be allowed the right of suffrage, and all foreigners, after they have been domiciled in the country six months. This is certainly remarkable in a country where, but a short time ago, the principal use of foreigners was for broils and stews.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS NEILSON AS "JULIA."

The readiness with which the public voice ascribes genius to an actor whose versatility has never been proven and whose name and talents are familiar through the enactment of a single part, is the excuse for repeating with some emphasis the truism that genius can only be judged by the treatment of a variety of subjects. An excuse for reminding the reader of this rather patent fact at this time is readily found in the present engagement of Miss Neilson at McVicker's Theatre, now drawing to a close. Precisely what was her standing as an actress, judged by the very highest standard, was still an open question upon her reappearance in Chicago, and it has not been made plain where to place her, or in what to recognize her especial power. Her first season in this country was devoted to the repetition of but two parts, *Juliet* and *Rosalind*, and upon the assured success of these two roles the public immediately awarded Miss Neilson a rank not often achieved by aspirants of her age, or rather her youth. Her first season took us by storm, and, dazzled by her beauty, the critics called for no other evidence of intellect. Combining as she did unusual beauty with considerable histrionic ability and thorough study, she was phenomenal, and was doubtless well satisfied to rest her claims upon those two parts which had done so much for her. Conscientiously observing, however, that there is a limit to all things, *Juliet* and *Rosalind* included, Miss Neilson has extended her repertoire to include several other roles more or less familiar, and more or less exacting. The first of these was *Pauline*, and that was not by any means the success we looked for. On Monday evening Miss Neilson appeared as *Julia* in Sheridan Knowles' familiar drama of "The Hunchback," which has reawakened public interest in the lady. "The Hunchback" is a drama of many sterling qualities. The greatest fault lies in the stilted character of its language, the rigidity of its verse, and the elephantine movement of its humor. Its dialogue is of another age, and less flexible than Shakspeare, upon whose method the author has evidently modeled his drama. In seeking to strengthen the climax by concealing in a sort of literary ambush the disclosures by which the plot is developed, the author has run to the other extreme, and obscurity frequently puzzles and distracts. The fault of loftiness is one which can be readily pardoned. The mood of the drama is so lofty, and its development so dignified and stately, that it is little to be wondered at that it has carried the author far above the regions of colloquy into an atmosphere of thought beyond the easy attainment of the multitude. And the error of obscurity is more than atoned for in the purity of style and boldness of drawing which are among the finest characteristics of the piece. So vigorously and so masterly is the progress of the drama that it takes one by storm, and the first and general impression on the fall of the curtain is one of complete satisfaction. There are occasional stumbling-blocks in the way, where a scene is strained to poverty, or an incident amplified beyond probability, but not enough of them to mar the gracefulness of the march of events. The character of *Julia* is one of the most tempting on the stage. Bathed in an atmosphere of the most tender affection, through which the faults of an impetuous and positive nature are but dimly observed, *Julia* always holds our sympathies very close, and in her hours of misery and self-reproach we always weep with her and keenly appreciate the generosity of her disposition. As with *Juliet* so with *Julia*. By the time an actress has mastered the character to act it, she has ceased to look it. Miss Neilson is a bright exception. She has a conception of the character, and does look it. One of the beauties of the piece is the artful manner in which succeeding phases of the heroine's character are brought into view. They are in strong contrast, marked by those strange contradictions most strongly observed in the strongest and most positive characters. Miss Neilson's conception of the character differs materially from any before played. The rugged hauteur, the almost tragic strength, is wanting, and in their place is a wistful consciousness of them, merely suggested as possible, never actual. Those who have attentively studied Miss Neilson will find that, apart from her thorough knowledge of stage business and appreciation of effect, she excels in portraying those emotions which, whatever their variety, may be classed as tender. Whether it is devoted filial love, or the idolatry of passion, she is equal to it. Affection, latent or active, merely felt or warmly expressed, is embodied in her method. One can easily understand, then, that her *Julia*, while it lacks what might be termed spirit, gains ineffably in tenderness. Mingled with this in the concluding acts is a deep pathos, which it seems cruelty to invade, and in this Miss Neilson is especially fortunate. There can be no caviling at her acting here, and if comment is needed it must come in the form of unqualified praise. In the fifth act, in a scene with *Master Walter*, she conjures him to find some means of escape for her from the marriage into which she is about to be forced through her own act. There is but one word which is cold and unmeaning. "Beware," as she utters it, conveys nothing. It is merely a sound. Contrasted with the angry "*Helen!*" with which she indignantly turns from that damsel's ridicule of *Clifford*, in the third act, it is tame. The weak points are in the second and third acts, and they are so trifling that it is scarcely fair to notice them,—all but one, at least. *Juliet* is too amiable in picturing the regret she will cause her lover when she rolls by him in a superb equipage. She infuses into her lines none of that spite—absolute spite it is—which no true woman could possibly avoid. That very littleness adds piquancy to woman. Without it *Julia* is insipid. The same charge may be brought against Miss Neilson when she taunts *Clifford* with the easiness with which he adapts his manners to his new station. But in the same scene the words "Clifford, why don't you speak to me?" find an echo in every heart in the house. The pathetic features of the part were rendered—we hesitate to write the word—faultlessly. *Julia* was the embodiment of tearful, self-reproachful misery, almost comical in its utter despair to those familiar with the denouement of the drama. There is far more acting in Miss Neilson's *Julia* than in any other part she has played in Chicago. The gracious figure of *Master Walter* over which one lingers in imagination with respectful affection, found no counterpart in Mr. Bock. This is not the fault of his reading, so much as the general non-adaptability of his personnel. This was unfortunate, for the figure occupies a conspicuous place in the drama, and its influence pervades every scene. Mr. O'Neil played *Sir Thomas Clifford* without much affectation, and, being more natural, was more pleasing. He gave to *Clifford* a fine manly air that that gentleman generally needs very badly. Mr. Norris as *Modus* was quite acceptable, and won frequent applause in the not very pleasing scenes with *Helen*. Mrs. Myers did her best as *Helen*, but can scarcely be said to look the part as prettily as she did years ago.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The appearance of Mrs. Chanfrau upon the stage of the Academy is an event which lovers of the emotional drama will recognize as one of the most agreeable of the season, and will be certain, in spite of counter attractions and unfortunate weather, to call out good audiences nightly. Her two weeks' engagement opens with an entirely new drama, written by Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure for her, and entitled "A Woman's Wrong." It is founded rather ingeniously, too, upon a very old English law, still extant, though fortunately seldom heard of in these enligtened days,—a law as revolting to human nature as that which permits the chastisement of the wife by the husband. The piece of legislative wisdom decrees to the father to will the custody of his children, born or unborn, from his wife to any guardian "save a Popish recusant," and, where two guardians are appointed, authorises the survivor, in case of his coguardian's death, to name a successor to the deceased. Comment on this infamous law is unnecessary, inasmuch as it is practically dead, although, we believe, still to be found on the statute book. From this Mr. Tayleure has woven a very strong drama, of which the following is a hasty sketch: *Emily Steadman*—Mrs. Chanfrau—is married against her will almost, and by a deception, to *Sir Mark Presbury*, who dies, and leaves his son, by will, to the custody of his (*Sir Mark's*) mother. *Emily* is informed, by *Lady Presbury*, of the contents of *Sir Mark's* will, and learning incidentally that where a child is not born in wedlock its custody rests with the mother, she adopts the desperate resolution to repudiate and deny her marriage with *Sir Mark*, in which resolve she is aided by the circumstances that the proofs of her marriage have been destroyed by fire, and that all the witnesses except one, an old friend, *Jack Rudd*, are dead. For the moment she succeeds and keeps possession of her child till he is 18 years of age, when it becomes desirable to assert his true position. This now appears impossible, and the artifice she so readily seized upon at one time now seems a cruel mistake. Of course *Jack* turns up with the marriage certificate, which was miraculously preserved in his pocket, and every one has his own again. The first two acts of the piece would not suffer by remodeling; the two latter are strong enough. There are certain incongruities which cannot but challenge criticism, one of which is the conduct of *Lady Presbury*, mother-in-law of the heroine. In the first two acts she is a bitter, almost fiendish woman of the world, and afterwards displays a meekness which, though very desirable in all bad persons, cannot be accounted for in the course of the drama. The drawing of the lawyer *Lodson*, through whose machinations the events are brought about, is merely a common-place imitation of the ordinary lawyer of the stage, destitute of sagacity, shrewdness, or any of the qualities which would befit a man for the bar. It is merely a scoundrel, and a very stupid one at that. The method of linking the incidents is not altogether good. The death of *Sir Mark* is announced in a very business-like way to his wife and mother, neither of whom exhibit the least concern at the intelligence, the incident being entirely forgotten in the interesting discussion of the child's future. This is the result of crowding too much into one act. Unlike most dramas of the present day, this one is redundant in incident, and will bear amplification—needs it, in fact. The author's imagination is evidently fertile, but he lacks patience and the faculty of arrangement. Still, the piece is undoubtedly strong, containing the elements of a very successful and meritorious drama. Mrs. Chanfrau's acting is sympathetic throughout, careful, finished, easy, and effective. The audience feel the excitement of the closing act very readily, and each fresh development is greeted with applause. The support is fairly good calling for no especial mention and the dressing and scenery all that could be desired. The piece will be played during the entire week, and deserves, on its own merits, to draw well.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

Mr. Lawlor has decided in view of the present monetary stringency, to come down to popular prices as follows: Admission 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; balcony, 25 cents.

THE EXPOSITION CONCERT.

The programme of the grand Exposition concert to be given this afternoon and evening will be found in our advertising columns. It will be the finest musical event of the season, and there should be an immense attendance.

THE M'CORMICK HALL CONCERT.

McCormick's new and elegant hall on North Clark street will be dedicated to-morrow evening with a grand concert, at which the following programme will be performed:

PART I.

1. Dedicatory Chorus.......
   Apollo Club.
2. Morceau de Concert—"Faust"..........Gounod
   The Kunkel Brothers.
3. "The Wanderer"..........Schubert
   Sig. Farini.
4. Capriccio for violin..........Paganini
   Henri Wieniawski.
5. Sailors' song..........[illegible]
   Apollo Club.
6. "Souvenir de Spa"..........Servais
   Joseph Diem.

PART II.

1. Champagne song..........Schroeder
   Apollo Club.
2. Violin Solo—"Russian Airs"..........Wieniawski
   Henri Wieniawski.
3. Aria—"Separation"..........Rossini
   Miss Kate Van Wordragen.
4. Caprice and scherzando..........Mendelssohn
   Kunkel Brothers.
5. "Cheerful Wanderer"..........Abt
   Apollo Club.

PART III.

6. Fourth Part of "Trovatore"..........Verdi
   Leonora, Miss Adelaide Munson.
   Azucena, Miss Van Wordragen.
   Manrico, Mr. Henry Britton.
   Count di Luna, Signor Farini.

Lost or Stolen.

One large bay horse, and close rockaway carriage with brown cloth lining. Was taken from the front entrance of Potter Palmer's Hotel last night, at 4:30 o'clock. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the property. J. B. MAYO & Co., No. 159 State street, or No. 377 West Washington street.

ght exception. She has the character, and ne of the beauties al manner in which sue- e heroine's character are ay are in strong contrast, ange contradictions most the strongest and most Miss Neilson's conception materially from aby be- ged hauteur, the almost ling, and in their place is e of them, merely sug- ever actual. These who d Miss Neilson will find orough knowledge of stage ion of effect, she excels in ions which, whatever their as tender. Whether it is the idolatry of passion, ffection, latent or active, mly expressed, is em- thod. One can easily hat her *Julia*, while it be termed spirit, gains s. Mingled with this in a deep pathos, which it s, and in this Miss Neil- manate. There can be no here, and if comment is in the form of unqualified t, in a scene with *Master* him to find some means of e marriage into which she through her own act. which is cold and un- " as she utters it, s merely a sound. Coc- " *Helen!*" with which from that damsel's ridi- third act, it is tame. The e second and third acts, ifling that it is scarce- hem—all but one, at amiable in picturing the er lover when she rolls he age. She infuses into her ite—absolute spite it is—could possibly avoid. That iquancy to woman. With- . The same charge may Miss Neilson when she e easiness with which he his new station. But in ords "Clifford, why don't d an echo in every heart thetic features of the part take to write the word— e the embodiment of fear- misery, almost comical in se familiar with the de- a. There is far more act- ison's *Julia* than is she has played is ious figure of *Mate* lingers in imagination on, found no counterpart not the fault of his read- neral non-adaptability of was unfortunate, for the onspicuous place in the e pervades every scene. *Thomas Clifford* without being more natural, was ve to *Clifford* a fine manly an generally needs very *Modus* was quite accept- t applause in the not very *Helen*. Mrs. Myers did her scarcely be said to look she did years ago. r music.

Mrs. Chanfrau upon the is an event which lovers s will recognize as one of f the season, and will be unter attractions and un- call out good audiences eeks' engagement opens r drama, written by Mr. for her, and entitled "A t is "founded rather ingen- ery old English law, still ately seldom heard of in —a law as revolting to hu- hich pervaits the chastise- husband. The piece of decrees to the father ody of his children, from his wife to a Popish recusant," and, are appointed, authorizes of his sogmandan's death, to the deceased. Command is unnecessary, inasmuch ad, although, we believe, he statute book. From this en a very strong drama, of is a hasty sketch: *Emily* anfran—is married against by a deception, to *Sir Mark* and leaves his son, by will, ilk (*Sir Mark's*) mother, by *Lady Pressbury*, of the 's will, and learning inci- ere a child is not its custody rests with adopts the desperate to and deny her marriage ich resolve she is aided by at the proofs of her mar- stroyed by fire, and that all one, an old friend, *Jack* the moment she succeeds n of her child till he is 18 becomes desirable to ascer- his now appears impossible. o readily seized upon at one rmel mistake. Of course the marriage certificate, ly preserved in his pocket, own again. The first two id not suffer by remodel- are strong enough. There ngruities which cannot ticism, one of which *Pressbury*, mother-in-law the first two acts she is a h woman of the world, and meekness which, though ad persons, cannot be re- ourse of the drama. The er *Lodion*, through whose imitation of the ordinary ence brought about, is ness covered to-day. destitute of sagacity, f the qualities which would ar. It is merely a scoun- d one at that. The method nts is not altogether good. rk is announced in a very his wife and mother, neither least concern as the intelli- being entirely forgotten in sion of the child's future. crowding too much into one ramas of the present day, in incident, and will bear it, in fact. The author's in- fertile, but he lacks pa- or arrangement. Still, the strong, containing the ele- successful and meritorious an's acting is sympathetic finished, easy, and effects ebb the excitement of the ly, and each fresh develop- applause. The support is nothing special mention and the all that could be desired. el during the entire week, own merits, to draw well.

CORE THEATRE:

ided in view of the present to come down to popular mission 50 cents; reserved r, 25 cents.

RITONI CONCERT.

the grand Exposition con- afternoon and evening. will attract the season, and there e attendance.

ICK HALL CONCERT.

and elegant hall on North ollected to-morrow evening t, at which the following erformed:

PART I.

..... elle Club. ..... "Faust" ..... Gounod ..... ntel Brothers. ..... Schubert ..... Furist. ..... Pagani ..... Wienawski ..... Club. ..... Servais

PART II.

..... elle Club. ..... Schroeder ..... Aira". ..... Wienawski ..... Wienawski. ..... Rosetti ..... Van Werdeken. ..... Mendelssohn ..... Brothers. ..... Abt ..... Club. ..... Verdi

ART III. ..... store" ..... Munson. ..... paragh. ..... Farini.

Stolen.

ded close rockaway carriage, . Was taken from the front er's Hotel last night, at 8:30 will be given for the return ZO & Co., No. 189 State street, on street.

FINANCIAL.

(*Continued from the First Page.*)

Reading, Pa., succeeded Keistow as President, and he is still in that position, and a large subscriber. Matthew Baird, of Philadelphia, took $250,000, and Henry S. M'Comb $100,000.

THE CHIEF SUBSCRIBERS IN NEW YORK were Henry Clews and J. L. Lockwood, both of whom have failed. A multitude of politicians, Congressmen, officials, and railroad parasites were let in, and then the big fish began to eat up the little ones by calling for successive installments, until 80 per cent had been demanded, instead of 50, as promised. These operations of the Construction Company were mysterious, and required the co-operation of public men even more than the Credit Mobilier. The Company's counsel have been latterly those also of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Shoemaker, of the Adams Express, and his townsman, Walters, of Baltimore, were prominent subscribers, and also Gaither, the express man of Cincinnati. Dodge, the missing Credit Mobilier witness, was a stockholder. Even small Southern speculators at Vicksburg and throughout the Southwest were brought in. Of the $10,000,000 of capital about $8,000,000 were subscribed, and half of that amount paid up. The policy of

CONSUMING THE SUBSTANCE of the lesser subscribers led to general suspicion, and Mr. Scott postponed his excursion to Europe to negotiate the railroad bonds in which the Construction Company was to get its dividends until one of his pet Philadelphia delights should be matured to carry him to Europe with eclat. He thus lost his opportunity, when the money crisis struck him, abroad, and then he hastily returned to find the concern unlaunched with $7,000,000 of its habilities, nearly the whole of which were in notes, loans, and drafts which could not be put off. These all mature within about 100 days, and the names of Scott, Baird and McMurtrie are on most of them. Even the cautious Thompson appears as an indorser, but he is able to meet his obligations. There was nothing to do but to surrender, and the idea is to make Frank S. Bond, who is Vice-President of the Construction Company, the Receiver. The proposition fits the appointment of Rollins to be Receiver of Jay Cooke & Co., has not calmed the fears of the minor stockholders, who see nothing for themselves but extinction. Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, whose district includes Texas, is the jurist selected to whom to make application for Bond's appointment. The Company claim to have $15,000,000 of assets, but as these consist of the land grant, machinery and highway without end or beginning, and with no market for its bonds, it is doubtful whether the minority days' extension to which Mr. Scott limits his insolvency will do much good to the enthusiastic dupes who have been hoisted by their own petard. This explanation, which is as full as can be had at present, leads to the circulation of rumors that the Pennsylvania Railroad has lost the superiority which it long maintained, and has raised an enemy within its directory out of humor with Scott and out of confidence with Thompson. As nobody else wants to take the responsibility of managing the prodigious railroad system they have consolidated, the whole fabric remains in their hands, but more people are looking up at it than want to get in.

RAILROAD TROUBLES ENDED.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 11.—The late strikers on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, including the engineers, mechanics, and blacksmiths, have withdrawn from their Unions. Trains are running regularly, and everything is quiet.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROPOSED BANK REFORMS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The report of the Committee on Reforms in the Banking Business, made to-day at the meeting of the Associated Banks, was very unfavorably received in Wall street, for, if carried into effect, it will deprive stock-brokers of many of their facilities for doing business. The report recommends:

First—No bank shall pay or procure to be paid interest upon deposits.

Second—No check shall be certified until the full amount is first deposited.

Third—Checks upon associated banks only received upon deposit.

Fourth—Checks upon places out of New York to be received at rates of discount fixed by the Clearing-House Committee.

Fifth—Checks will be taken at depositors' risk, and collected through the Clearing-House.

Sixth—Checks not good will be returned to depositors the day following.

The prohibition of certification except for funds actually on hand renders necessary the creation or adoption of a Stock Exchange Clearing-House similar to that used by the Gold Exchange Company of associated banks. Without a system of clearances, so large a stock business as is now being carried on can never be conducted. It is believed that no allowance of interest on daily balances by banks will interfere with the transactions of a stock business. A large part of the money employed in Wall street to carry blocks of stocks is money attracted neither from the country by the inducement of interest on balances. Instead of being sent here as formerly, this money will now be retained in the localities where it is owned, and there will be difficulty in borrowing large amounts for speculative purposes. The report was discussed by the members present, after which a resolution that the report be accepted and printed, that copies thereof be furnished members, together with a request that immediate action be taken thereon, and that the members again convene on the 28th instant for special consideration of the report, was adopted. The probable abolition of certification facilities, and necessity for an improved system of stock clearances has engrossed the attention of the Stock Exchange since the outbreak of the panic. Committees have been appointed to devise means for the clearance of stock transactions, but no report on the subject has yet been made. It is understood, however, that, in view of the action of the banks, some result will soon be reached.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

Officials of the Hoboken Savings Bank, which institution has been suspended nearly ten weeks, report that Fisk & Hatch intend soon to resume payments, when the Savings Bank will be opened as a bank of business.

[To the Associated Press.]

REGULAR MONETARY REPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Money was easier at 3@7; prime discounts were dull at 12 to 15. The banks gained $1,000,000 in legal-tenders to-day.

Sterling was firmer for 60 days at 8¾@9, and weaker for sight at 9@9¼.

The customs receipts were $238,000.

GOLD

was quiet at from 107¼ to 107¾, and closed at 107¾. Loans were from 4 to 7 for carrying, and flat for borrowing.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $189,000. The clearings were $43,000,000.

Governments were barely steady in late dealings, but were strong and higher, at an advance of ¼ to ⅝ per cent up to the end of the second call. When the report of the Clearing-House Association was made public, a reaction of ¼ per cent took place. Towards the close there was a firmer feeling, though the afternoon dealing was not fully recovered. A larger business was done than usual, and dealings were particularly active in Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Union Pacific, and Ohio. Many short contracts were covered to-day.

THE VOLUME OF BUSINESS

on the Stock Exchange was unusually large, aggregating, between 1 and 2 o'clock, 80,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Western Union, 4,600 Union Pacific, 1,700 Wabash, 1,800 Pacific Mail, 2,400 Ohio, 13,800 Central, 1,300 St. Paul, 12,000 Lake Shore, 800 Hannibal & St. Joe, 700 Harlem, 200 Erie, 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 600 Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 1,500 Chicago & Indiana Central, 1,200 Rock Island, 1,900 Northwestern, 300 do preferred.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE REPORT,

appended to the report of the Clearing-House Committee, suggesting banking reforms, are strictly confidential, relating chiefly to banks, and the following in regard to bank statements, which is of public interest:

ARTICLE 1. Every bank member of the Clearing-House Association shall, every Saturday before 12 m., furnish a weekly statement of its condition to the manager for publication, showing the average amount of (1) loans and discounts, (2) specie, (3) legal-tender notes, (4) circulation, (5) deposits; and shall also furnish, for the information of the Association, such other items as may be called for by the Clearing-House Committee.

The question of making statements of the actual condition of the bank in addition is left to the Clearing-House Committee.

The *Express* says: "If the Clearing-House report is adopted, that the present Wall street machinery for speculation will be destroyed, and new methods will have to be adopted."

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAILURES AND RUMORS OF FAILURES.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 11.—This has been a day full of rumors of suspensions of prominent banks and merchants; but, so far as known, only two reports of failure are found to have any foundation in fact, and these were of banks which will undoubtedly again soon resume. While it may be truthfully said that others are somewhat shaky, and that several leading iron firms are reported to have paper overdue, it can also be said that, while nearly all the leading firms are in the present embarrassment, not because they are not amply responsible, but because the banks refuse to discount, and consequently the large manufacturers are pushed. The difficulty is not to meet the obligations falling due, but to procure money from time to time to pay hands. It is well known

PITTSBURGH MERCHANTS

enjoy unlimited credit abroad, and the forbearance of creditors has compelled some of them to ask for extensions, which have not failed to be granted. Were such is the case, our leading merchants are encouraged that, through some misunderstanding in the Associated Press dispatches, the whole country that 10,000 men have been thrown out of employment by the shutting down of blast-furnaces, when in fact only 1,100 are employed altogether in that branch of the industry, only 100 of whom are out of work, and that only enough to keep them busy because they refused to accept a 10 per cent reduction of wages.

THE BANK FAILURES.

The Workingmen's Savings and Deposit Bank failed to open its doors. They reason they assign for their suspension[illegible] is a failure of their creditors to meet their obligations, and especially their Philadelphia correspondents. That they are amply able to meet all liabilities. The stockholders will hold a meeting to-morrow, when some decided action will be taken, and a full statement made.

The Pennsylvania Savings Bank, on Fourth street, also opened promptly to-day. They have a regular discount and deposit, as well as savings, bank. Its held deposits were drawable by check, and without notice. While they served on date business, they invested all their surplus in first mortgages, which, for the present are not available. This institution has a large amount of its deposits open, and some of its depositors have sent to all depositors, stating that a full and close examination of their resources and liabilities would be made in a few days.

THE BANKERS

are busily engaged preparing their statement to be presented to a meeting of their creditors on Friday. Mr. Charles McVay, since their suspension, has been very ill, and his friends express much anxiety for him.

THE COAL EXCHANGE

held a very full meeting to-day, at which the following, after much discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, That on and after Monday, Nov. 24, the prices of mining and other labor connected with river interest will be reduced 12½ per cent from the present prices.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN NEW ENGLAND,

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—All of the Lowell mills, with the exception of those of the Hamilton and the Lawrence Manufacturing Corporations, are now running on three-quarters time. The Boott, Massachusetts, and the Merrimac Mills began to run to-day. The number of working hours per day is reduced, and the operatives do not work in the afternoon on Saturdays.

There has been no absolute combination entered into by the various companies, nor has any direct plan binding on them been agreed to, but each acts independently of the other. The recent meetings of manufacturers, which have been held in this city, have been simply for consultation, but the general opinion expressed has been in favor of the plan now adopted. The principal reasons in support of this, as given, are that the operatives will thus be enabled to earn enough to keep them from want, and the demoralization which would probably result from a suspension in every or any department would be avoided. There is probably no doubt but there will be work sufficient to keep up the present arrangement through the winter, and just as soon as the signs of increasing business will warrant it the manufacturers promise to return to the old basis.

The Lowell Carpet Mills are running part of their machinery on full time, and the probability is that they can pull through with the present arrangement. The nail manufacturers have had another conference, and now announce that no reduction of rate is to be made. An arbitrary plan to cut down high wages without interference with lower ones would not work to satisfaction.

Some manufacturers say that all goods produced this winter by labor at any higher rates than 20 per cent discount from present prices will have to be sold at a heavy loss in the spring; and so they believe that it is better to close their works than to run at a 10 per cent discount. Concerning

THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN EASTERN CONNECTICUT,

it is said that while over half of the working population is working on half-time, the total of wages paid out under the new arrangement is not reduced anywhere near to half. The factories in which men compose the majority of the employes, and in which the highest wages are paid, keep up time far remarkably well. The cotton and woolen operatives, who compose the majority of those reduced to half time, have, as a general rule, saved from 20 to 30 per cent of their earnings, so that they can in most cases buy for cash what they want.

AT NEWBURYPORT, MASS.,

the Mascononet Mill has suspended for the last three weeks. The Peabody Mill, suspended last week, will run on half time at 10 per cent reduction of wages. The Bartlett Mill makes 15 per cent discount on pay, but is on full time, and the Ocean Mill has reduced pay 10 per cent, and will make some reduction in time.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—A number of working men and women called on Mayor Stokely this morning, stating that they represented the working classes who are in great destitution, and requesting the Mayor to call a meeting of the former to discuss the situation. They also desired him to call a meeting of employes and employers. The Mayor stated that he was pleased to meet the Committee, and that it was not only part of his duty, but a pleasure to take part in a conference which had for its object the relief of a vast number of needy and respectable people. He said that the gross misrepresentation of his views which had found their way into the Philadelphia correspondence of the New York journals, and which had been recopied here, had led many people to believe that he cared little for the working class, which was entirely the case. Anything that might ameliorate their present condition, plunged as they were in destitution by the panic, was of the deepest interest to him; and any movement which would lead in the most remote way to advance their interests would meet his hearty cooperation. He thought, however, that something more was necessary than outdoor work. There were thousands of mechanics accustomed to indoor work whose health would be broken down by outdoor labor in severe weather, and their condition would be far worse than it is now. So far as municipal work and aid were concerned, he advised that a communication should be addressed to the Council, in which the necessities of this class of deserving people should be stated. The appointment of a Committee to investigate the matter should be asked, with the particular aim of learning what work might be obtained for the thousands of mechanics and laboring people now idle.

DISTRESS IN CAMDEN, N. J.

Measures are being taken by the Camden, N. J., citizens to form aid societies, etc. It is believed that there will be great suffering among the poor this winter in that district.

IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—In response to appeals from the laborers of Brooklyn, the Board of City Works today set 480 men to work on public improvements.

REDUCTION OF TARIFF WAGES.

The employing and working tailors have agreed upon a 5 per cent reduction of their wages, the old prices to be restored when trade revives.

THE FORMING OF STEAMSHIP COMPANIES TO AID HOME.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The steamship Atlas, which sailed from Boston to-day for Liverpool, had 250 steerage passengers, a large proportion of them mill operatives and artisans who are returning to the Old World for lack of employment here. Some forty factory operatives came on from Fall River to embark in the Atlas,

WESTERN COUNTRY BANKS.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Nov. 11.—At the meeting of the Directors of T. P. Sheldon, banker and bankrupt, held to-day, the creditors failed to elect an Assignee. The high est number of votes received was by Bernard Hasch, 89, it requiring 137 to elect. The liabilities of the bank are $110,000, only $70,300 of which have been proven.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 11.—The Receiver of the Dubuque Savings Bank has made a report to the District Court, now in session, to the effect that the liabilities of the bank on deposits amount to $137,000, besides interest; and the available assets, without assessing the stockholders, amount to only about $44,000, leaving a deficit of $73,000. The Receiver informs the Court that he has made an assessment on the stockholders of the amount due on the stock, from which he expects to realize not more than $40,000 from the stockholders, some of them being insolvent. He asks the Court to confirm and ratify his doings. It is rumored that some if not all of the stockholders will resist the collection of anything from them to make up the deficit referred to.

WATERLOO, IOWA.

Judge Wilson, of this District Court, has charged the Grand Jury very pointedly that it is their duty to investigate the criminal conduct of the bank officers here who robbed the Merchants' National and Dubuque Savings banks. The course of Judge Wilson is universally commended.

WATERLOO, IA.

A bank failure took place yesterday at Waterloo, that of H. M. Crittenden & Co. Their institution was not a bank of issue, but a private bank, and is said to be about $50,000. The assets are not stated, but supposed to be sufficient to pay depositors.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Since Jay Cooke & Co. failed to put in an appearance yesterday in the bankruptcy proceedings against them before Judge Humphreys, efforts have been made to ascertain that Judge's position in the cases. He has three times postponed a decision, and several of the creditors are bitter and unrelenting. The Judge says that he does not see how a state of bankruptcy can be called in the case at bar, but he is undecided as to whether the proceeding should not be taken before the Courts at Philadelphia, where the firm originated.

LEGAL TENDERS.

Outstanding legal tenders, $361,772,771.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 11.—The money market to-day exhibited an easier feeling, the banks lending freely, both on call and time, to first-class borrowers.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

A RUMOR ABOUT WESTERN UNION.

From the New York Times.

A few days ago the *Times* published an article upon Western Union, in which it was stated that a party of ten capitalists had been formed to buy up 50,000 shares of Western Union stock, each member of the clique buying 5,000 shares. It is now stated that English capitalists are chiefly interested in the movement, and that they have already bought and paid for the amount of stock which they agreed to purchase. That the movement was urged with a view of obtaining control of the Company, and that the buyers are anxious to come to an arrangement with Commodore Vanderbilt by which all of his stock will be obtained by them in the neighborhood of 80. It is understood that the Commodore will not part with his stock at the figures which they name, and that the movement has received a partial check. The object of these men in buying up Western Union is said to be that the property of the Company shall be offered to the Government at about par, in order to bring about the English system of Government postal telegraphs. The scheme of an opposition to the Western Union by the Automatic Telegraph Company, it is asserted, is all a blind ground, the parties sustaining the new project believing that it is cheaper to buy up Western Union than to go to the expense of starting a new company.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—It is reported that William, Allen[illegible] and Arthur Burns & Co., general metal merchants, have failed, with liabilities said to reach $4,000,000.

Fifty thousand dollars in specie was shipped to-day from Southampton to New York.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Lamson, a stock broker interested in Erie, failed to-day.

SACRED MEMENTO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Mrs. Capt. Hall to-day paid a visit to the United States steamer Tigress. She was shown her deceased husband's prayer-book, picked up by a correspondent at Camp Folger, which she wished to obtain possession of, but when she was told that Col. J. T. Upton, formerly Paymaster in the United States Army, who gave Capt. Hall the book on the eve of his departure, wished to obtain it if ever found, she relinquished the wish. Mrs. Hall was visibly affected when she saw the deeply-worn volume. The old inscriptions made by Paymaster Upton on the fly-leaves, "Lookout Mountain," "Stone River," "The Bloody Field of Chickamauga," "On the March to Atlanta," etc., can still be easily read.

THE VIRGINIUS.

A Cabinet Meeting Discusses Her Seizure by the Spaniards.

No Decision Reached for Want of Official Information.

Spaniards Not to Be Allowed to Search American Vessels.

Further Statements of Secretary Fish's Views.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A Washington correspondent has had an interview with Secretary Fish regarding the shooting of the passengers of the Virginius by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and the Secretary said: "It was a cold-blooded murder, and no one of sound judgment pretends to apologize for the butchery; but the Cubans themselves are a misguided set. They have had presumed patriots running loose in New York and Washington Cities, who, had they been made of stecher metal, would have been fighting battles on the island, instead of manufacturing useless and pseudo enthusiasm in other cities. No one denies that Ryan and his confreres were in the commission of the Cubans. If an American is willing to enter into the service of a foreign power he does it at his own risk, and has no right, at every turn which proves inimical to his own interest or life, to ask for the intervention of the Government which he has voluntarily left to battle for another power. It would have been much more creditable to the Cuban authorities to have kept their officers at home, doing service where it was valuable. The battles fought or enthusiasm breathed in Washington and New York will not gain Cuban victories, or add one chaplet to the cause. If they had done more service in Cuba and less elsewhere the cause on the island might to-day present a more flattering aspect. The Cuban warriors should be made of better stuff than those who floated from their cities soliciting aid and encouragement for the insurgent arms," Secretary Fish added, that he "sympathized with Cuba, but could not render aid in any manner which will conflict with the comity of [illegible] nations," and he wanted to see better metal from Cuba than has been sent before he could hope to hear of their ultimately achieving their independence. "In the present juncture of affairs," he said, "the Navy Department will use the utmost diligence to be advised at the earliest practicable moment. After we have the full facts, we will act. This Government cannot now act, because it does not have any facts upon which to base action firmly and intelligently. It may be a week yet before the news is presented in an official shape."

NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION

from Santiago de Cuba, relative to the seizure of the Virginius has been received by the Department of State. The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his recent conversation with Minister Sickles, expressed his disapprobation of the summary manner of the execution of the persons captured with the Virginius, and gave him the assurance that no efforts should be spared by the Spanish Government to show the United States that its friendship was of more substantial than mere words. The utterances were, it is believed by those who have been officially advised of them, made in good faith, but the Spanish Government, like our own, admits the insubordinate character of those with whom it has to deal in Cuba. The troubles which now convulse Spain herself render her almost, if not quite, powerless to act efficiently in the affairs of Cuba, and restrain excesses which, under other circumstances, might be prevented.

CABINET MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day a full discussion of the long continuances with regard to Cuban affairs generally, and the position occupied by the United States on that subject. There was no difference among members of the full Cabinet as to our duty in the premises, present and prospective, while awaiting the necessary official information. There is no doubt that the Admiral and Commanders of our fleet in Cuban waters will be, if they have not already been, instructed to observe the orders issued in the spring of 1869, when reports came to the Navy Department, through the press and telegrams, of several American vessels being fired into by Spanish men-of-war in British waters and on the high road of nations in the Gulf of Mexico. The Government then, as now, took the position that, while the United States Government wished to observe strict neutrality in regard to the difficulties existing in the island of Cuba, they could not consent that our merchant vessels should be molested in their lawful pursuits, or [illegible] detained, unless they were found committing some violation of Spanish authority. This they would only do by landing arms and munitions of war. The waters between Cuba and the United States being, as the great highway by all nations, vessels should not be molested unless they were within a marine league of the island, and then even then unless detected in some overt act. It is probable that the fleet in the South Atlantic

WILL BE ORDERED

without delay, and one or more vessels sent to Santiago de Cuba. Discussions have taken place in official quarters as to the course this Government ought to pursue in case Spain should be unable to enforce the principles of international law violative of the [illegible] cable to the highway of nations particularly affecting vessels sailing under a national flag. It has heretofore been Spain's habit to reply to Spanish in official communications that the necessity might be imposed on the United States to

DISCREETLY ENFORCE THE PRINCIPLES

for which this Government has earnestly contended. The future will determine whether they shall have a practical application.

MARY ANDE FINITE.

The Secretary of State, in conversation to-day, expressed his surprise at the reported interview with him yesterday, there being some things in the publication calculated to place him in a false position.

MEETING OF CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 11.—[Special to the Associated Press.]—A meeting last night, appointed a committee to go to New York and confer with the Cuban leaders there in regard to future movements.

ROMAN-CATHOLICISM.

Letter from a German Catholic Bishop to the Emperor William—Another Letter from the Pope to the Kaiser—Papal Allocution Against Selection of Prelates by the Civil Power.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The London *Times* publishes the following, sent to it by Archbishop Manning:

"A letter has appeared in the Mainz *Journal*, from Bishop Von Ketteler, of Mainz, addressed to the German Emperor, in which the latter is challenged to prove the assertions against the loyalty of the German Catholics contained in his reply to the Pope's letter. It runs as follows:

"Your Majesty has charged us, in the face of Europe, with disloyal intrigues. Now, our agitation has either been conducted within the limits of the laws, and, in that case, you were not justified in bringing false charges against us; or our conduct has transgressed the laws, and accordingly we have committed the crime of treason. Will Your Majesty then order your Government, on the ground of facts which stand [illegible] at your disposal in the presence of such a charge, to indict our leaders or ourselves? Or will Your Majesty has uttered so frightful an accusation against our honor, integrity, and loyalty, at least allow us to prove to you how ill-informed you have been.'"

It appears that there is a rescript from the Pope to the Emperor, which the latter has not published, and which the Catholics say he is afraid to publish.

The London Telegraph says: "There has been recently published at Bonn a new allocution, beginning 'Romanus Pontifex,' concerning Vicar Capitular and persons elected to vacant Sees by the civil power. It is dated the 5th of October last, and appears opportunely for the nomination to the vacant See of Fulda. Doubts are expressed in high Catholic circles whether the German Kaiser will brave the censures fulminated in this bill. Amongst other matters it pronounces that the Chapter only is competent to elect a Vicar Capitular on the decease of a Bishop, and that all presentations of Emperors, or Kings, or Dukes, or Presidents who have usurped such privileges, are altogether null and void. It also inflicts the major excommunication, ipso facto, on Canons and dignitaries of Cathedrals if they venture to give up the administration of any portion to such members of the civil power; reserves absolution in such case especially to the Roman Pontiff for the time being, and declares all acts of such intruders to be null and void.

MORTUARY.

Funeral of Col. H. D. Cook, President of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 11.—The funeral of Col. H. D. Cook took place from his residence in Normal at 1 o'clock this afternoon, funeral services being held there. Many distinguished persons were present. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Brewer and Pierson, associates of the deceased on the Commission; Judge T. F. Tipton, of this County; Judge W. K. Edwards, President Richard Edwards, of the Normal School; the Hon. J. W. Fell, of Normal; the Hon. W. Smith, of Lexington and W. H. Harper, Chief Grain-Inspector of Chicago. Bloomington and Normal were represented by Gov. Beveridge, Secretary of State Harlow, ex-Governor McLaughlin, Raymond, and Beveridge; Gens. McNaits and Dick; and Capt. Carter, and other members of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, the famous regiment of which Col. Cook was the colonel when promoted to the Brigadiership. The remains were interred in the City Cemetery. Thus went to his last resting-place one of the noblest men of our State.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 11.—Though the religious excitement is not engrossing public attention, temperance workers are not the less zealous. This was the last day for the petitioners to press the petition asking a permit from the Commissioners. Though over 400 names have been obtained here, and this is the home of William Baxter, the author of the new Temperance bill, right in this county they got the requisite signers. They will be fought by the Temperance people's attorney before the Board of Commissioners, as at the last meeting, when the only petition presented was rejected. There are only three licensed saloons in the city, and their licenses were granted under the old law, and expire in January. A very few without license are doing a precarious business, owing to the vigilance of the temperance people. Thirteen whisky cases in the last week were brought before the Justice, and a heavy fine was imposed in every case. One hundred and fifty indictments are pending in the Circuit Court, which convenes Monday. A banquet is to be given to Baxter at Lyceum Hall on the evening of Dec. 3. The intention is to have a grand affair, to cost $300 or $400. Prominent workers from all over the State and abroad are invited. More than 300 guests are expected to be present on the occasion.

WASHINGTON.

An Unjust Claim Defeated—District Finances—Johnson and Holt on the Surratt Business—The Leech Lake Pine Lands Affair—Department Statistics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—Before Judge Olin, to-day, an order was revoked which approved a bill filed against the estate of Ralph Y. Ashley, deceased, whose daughter-in-law is now the wife of the Secretary of the Navy. This bill was made up of a great quantity of items, such as board, clothing, spending-money, &c., amounting in the gross to about $30,000, charged against the inheritance of one of the testator's sons, who had married a worthless girl in the Treasury. The object of the bill was to deplete the poor widow of nearly the whole of her portion in resentment for having been compelled to acknowledge her. The Judge sympathized with the populace and kicked the bill out of court.

Gov. Shepherd made a raise in New York, and came back to-day with currency, which was forthwith paid out to laborers on the District improvements.

Ex-President Johnson and Gen. Holt are watching each other from opposite ends of the Capitol, the one revising a bitter attack, and the other putting his statement in pamphlet with new evidence. Judge Holt declines to state how many members of the Military Commission refused to vote for Mrs. Surratt's execution, as the laws of court-martial forbid it. He shows by the position of the paper recommending to mercy that when Mr. Johnson signed the order for execution the former lay right under his eye. He says that Mr. Stanton, then Secretary of War and in accord with President Johnson, forbade him even from himself right in the public prints. Holt, while combating Johnson on the matter of keeping back the recommendation to mercy, continues to hold the opinion that Mrs. Surratt was the principal, and was properly tried under the articles of war, and he is now preparing to show that this was Johnson's position. He also says that the latter acted from resentment, while he (Holt) merely did his duty, and wished to save the woman's life.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE LEECH LAKE PINE LANDS.

The charges against the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon which he asks an investigation, are relative to the contract made while he was Agent in Minnesota disposing of pine on Leech Lake reservation, for the benefit of the Indians. It is charged that a large portion of the pine was absolutely in terms given away, and that for the remainder the price, $1.15 per 1,000, was much too low. The contract, to use the words of the Commissioner, "shows for itself that every stick of pine cut is to be paid for." Certificates of the principal lumber dealers of Minnesota show that about one-fifteenth of the pine, it was rather an the best portion, being most accessible and worth at least twice as much as the balance, is not worth more than $1.85. Public documents, it also states, shows that, by direction of Commissioner Walker, Agent Smith was authorized to accept of an offer of 50 cents for this pine sold at $1.15, but the parties who had made the offer declined to take it at that price. The Commissioner expresses himself entirely ready to stake all his reputation for good sense and integrity on the results of an investigation into the facts, and it is well known that during his administration as Indian Agent frauds, amounting to $1,000,000 in half-breed scrip, were exposed and defeated, and it is probable that the charge against the Commissioner has this ground for its foundation.

POSTAGE STAMP STATISTICS.

During the past month there were issued to Postmasters, of ordinary postage stamps, 27,539,980, valued at $2,753,998; stamped envelopes, 6,766,750, values at $227,864.50; envelopes without the stamp, 4,264,250, value, $142,736.23; newspaper wrappers, 1,560,000, value $24,364.80; postal cards, 4,665,500, value $76,686; official postage stamps, 1,020,000, value $47,916.50; official stamped envelopes and wrappers, 313,950, value, $16,634.76,—making a total value of articles issued, 106,806,785, the aggregate value of which is $7,760,433.61. Since the adoption of the franking privilege the demand for postage stamps has increased more rapidly than ever before, the number issued during October exceeding the issue of any previous month by about 2,000,000.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Washington (Nov. 9) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

A statement prepared by the Commissioner of Patents for the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that, during the year ending June 30, 1873, there were filed in the Patent Office 26,38[illegible] applications for patents, including re-issues, [illegible] applications for the extension [illegible] of patents, and [illegible] applications for registration of trade-marks. Twelve thousand nine hundred and seventeen patents [illegible] were issued, 227 extended, and [illegible] reissued but not issued by reason of non-payment of the final fee; 3,274 caveats were filed, and 476 labels and designs were issued, 265 extended, and [illegible] allowed but not issued by reason of non-payment of the final fee; 3,274 caveats were filed, and 476 labels and designs were registered. The fees received during the same period from all sources amounted to $701,656.74, and the total expenditure to $699,449.60, making the receipts $2,117 in excess of the expenditures. The appropriation asked for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, is $693,500. The expenditures included $46,000 for the publication of the *Official Gazette*; $40,000 for printing current drawings, and $60,000 for the reproducing of old drawings. These items were unusual, and accounts for the absorption of most of the unappropriated excess of receipts over expenditures. The cost of printing current drawings has heretofore been defrayed out of the Government Printing-Office appropriations.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S DEFENSE.

Ex-President Johnson has addressed a communication to the Washington *Chronicle* in reply to that of Judge Holt, published in the same paper of August last, on the subject of the execution of Mrs. Surratt as one of the assassins of President Lincoln. After giving the evidence adduced by Judge Holt, Johnson says: "In his search for testimony, Holt successfully failed in discovering only one witness who had [illegible] record of the case with the petition attached in the President's office. This witness is the Hon. James Speed, then Attorney-General, who is undoubtedly mistaken in his statements; for, as already shown, the findings and the sentence of the Court were submitted on the 6th of July, he and I being alone; were then and there approved by the Executive, and taken by the Judge Advocate-General to the War Department, where, on the same afternoon, the order to carry them into effect was issued. Mr. Speed doubtless saw the record, but it must have been in the Department of War, and not in the Executive office. The record of the Court was submitted to me by Judge Holt, on the 6th day of July, 1865. Instead of entering the Executive Mansion in the usual way, he gained admission by the private or family entrance to the Executive Mansion, and delivered to me the papers took place in the library; and he and I alone were present. The sentences of the Court in the cases of Herold, Atzerodt, and Payne were considered in the order named, and then the sentence in the case of Mrs. Surratt. In acting upon her case, no recommendation for a commutation of her sentence was mentioned or submitted to me. But the question of her sex, which has already been adverted to and discussed by the newspaper columns, presented itself, and was commented upon both by Judge Holt and myself, with peculiar force and solemnity.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

Local finances continue as quiet and money as scarce as ever. The affairs of the banks remain just about as they have been for the last two weeks. Deposits do not increase much, and the ability of the banks to discount is, therefore, very limited. About half a dozen of the leading banks find their ability to help the business community in this respect gradually increasing, while nearly all the others are still directing their attention, with varying success, to collecting their bills receivable, and are therefore not extending any aid to the business community. The obligations of the merchants now maturing in bank are, as a rule, being promptly paid.

New York exchange is still very scarce, which causes the shipment of currency to New York from day to day.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable news from London yesterday, there is a better feeling among business men here in the last day or two. There appears to be a general impression that—to use a common expression—"things have touched bottom." It would be difficult to cite any particular facts as a reason for this. The whole panic has been largely only a matter of impression without sufficient foundation in facts, an unreasonable fear, a loss of the usual confidence which makes trade and banking possible at all. The recovery from this condition will, therefore, be due only to an impression, only a different mood of thought. The better feeling to-day is probably only a spasm from which there may be a temporary reaction in a few days, but it is at least a symptom of recovery. The public mind has, however, become fixed upon the idea that it will be necessary for Congress to legislate confidence to life again, and the existence of this idea will, therefore, make the legislation a necessary prerequisite to a complete restoration of confidence.

As to what Congress should do to restore confidence, there is perhaps as great a diversity of opinion among business men as there has been about financial legislation at any time in the last year. There are:

First—Those who believe that it will be necessary to increase the volume of greenbacks and buy up more bonds in order to get the greenbacks into circulation.

Second—Those who are in favor of free banking without any requirement for 25 or 15 per cent reserve, as now stipulated by the National Currency act. Those who favor free banking also, as a rule favor the 3 65-100 per cent bonds as a means of making the volume of currency flexible.

Third—Those who want to see the currency appreciated to par with gold by funding the greenbacks, or redeeming them in specie, so that the nearly $200,000,000 of specie now in the country shall come into circulation as money, instead of being only a commodity as now.

There are hundreds of crotchets and variations of these leading ideas, each of which is some one man's patent plan for setting everything to rights, but the above three general classes embrace the ideas of nine-tenths of those who endeavor to see some way out of the present financial muddle.

Those who insist that there must be an inflation of greenbacks are, as a rule, large debtors, who find that the margin between their debts and the value of their property, if forced to sale, will leave them nothing; while, on the other hand, those who are out of debt are in favor of a resumption of specie payments.

The objects desired by each of these classes would probably be effected by the repeal of those clauses of the National Currency act which limit the volume of National Bank circulation to $354,000,000, and require the National Banks to keep 25 and 15 per cent of reserve against their circulation and deposits, if, at the same time, Congress shall authorize a 3.65-100 per cent bond, into which greenbacks may be made convertible at par. Free banking, *without reserve*, would make all the expansion of the currency, and of bank credit, that would be necessary to restore confidence. The privilege of converting greenbacks into 3.65-100 per cent bonds would, however, cause contraction of the greenbacks, and not only tend to make them appreciate nearly to par with gold, but would check the tendency toward undue inflation.

It is useless to talk about actual redemptions of greenbacks in coin by the Government now. The day has gone past for that, because the Government has no surplus revenue now, and probably will not have for some years to come.

It is a noteworthy fact that the ideas of relief that may come from Congressional action are all directed to some change in the currency laws, while in fact a more necessary thing will probably be some legislative relief for debtors, to prevent their being forced into bankruptcy, and to prevent the forced sale of property under foreclosure of mortgages. Something of the kind will at least be necessary in regard to debts maturing within the next year.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co., quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	111¾	112½@113
U. S. 5-20s of '62	105¾	106¼@106¾
U. S. 5-20s of '64	107	107¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65	107	107¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	109¾	109¾@110
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	110¾	111 @111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	111	111¾
10-40s	104¾	105¼@105¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	104¼	105
U. S. currency 6s	108¾	109¼@109¾
Gold (full weight)	107	107¾
Gold coupons	107	107¾
Eastern exchange (counter rates)		Par.
Gold exchange		107¾
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	106	@108¾
Chicago City 7s	99	and int.
Cook County 7s	99	and int.
Town, county and city 10 per cent bonds	95@	97½

REAL ESTATE.

CITY PROPERTY.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Nov. 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Lake st, 125 ft e of Oglesby st, s f, 25x150 ft dated March 2; consideration, $1,500.

Laimbeer st, 306 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 24x125 ft dated January 31, 1872; consideration, $325.

West Lake st, 134¼ ft e of Kedzie av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $1,800.

Walnut st, n e corner of Kedzie av, s f, 59 1-10x137¾ ft dated Nov. 6; consideration, $2,700.

Foster st, 325 ft n of Polk st, w f, 25x106 4-10 ft, dated Nov. 3; consideration, $2,000.

Same as the above, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $1,900.

Newton st, 170¾ ft s of Division st, e f, 24x124 4-10 ft, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $500.

Hoyne st, 146 ft s of North av, w f, 48x150 ft, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $2,200.

North Wood st, n e corner of Brigham st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $1,275.

Emma st, 599¾ ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x124 6-10 ft, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $1,000.

West Indiana st, 48 ft w of Robey st, s f, 48x92 ft, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $2,025.

Lake st, 251 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 25x115 ft, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $5,000.

Ashley st, 167 ft, e of Hoyne st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $1,500.

West Jackson st, 41¾ ft w of Marshfield st, n f, 41¾x150 ft, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $12,000.

North Wells st, 47 2-10 ft n of Carl st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated July 22; consideration, $2,400.

Church st, 72 ft s of Centre st, e f, 24x123 ft, dated July 22; consideration, $1,600.

The premises No. 67 Lexington st, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $4,000.

The premises No. 39 Burling st, dated May 29; consideration, $1,800.

The premises No. 998 Michigan av, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 3 of Lot 9 in n ½ Block 10, s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14; dated Aug. 12; consideration, $2,100.

Lots 26 to 32, Block 8, e ½ s e ¼ Sec. 18, 39, 14, dated Aug. 18; consideration, $12,000.

Undivided ¾ of Lot 39, Block 1, Phinney's subd'n s w ¼ n e ¼ n e ¼ Sec. 11, 39, 13, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $300.

Lot 32, Block 16, of w ½, &c., of Sec. 17, 39, 14, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $1,500.

Same property, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 69, Block 53, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $750.

Lot 8 of e ½ of Lot 1, Block 1, Sheffield's Addition, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $1,000.

Five 1-acre blocks in Joy & Frisbie's w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated May 23, consideration, $12,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 1 of w ½ Block 17, e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 17 in Block 27, Ravenswood, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 13 to 20 in Block 3, and Lots 1 and 2 in Block 16, all in Ravenswood, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $7,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

S ½ of Lot 12 of Lots 9 to 16, in Johnston's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated May 12; consideration, $3,600.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Und ½ of 20 acres in s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 34, 39, 13, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $12,000.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	9,788	6,062	7,771	6,273
Wheat, bu	117,380	61,460	44,074	34,503
Corn, bu	80,130	53,655	251,983	120,814
Oats, bu	33,500	23,930	34,957	26,912
Rye, bu	2,300	4,831		3,330
Barley, bu	11,230	30,410	4,808	10,161
Grass seed, lbs	55,455	33,130	22,037	9,002
Flax seed, lbs	31,470	34,800	21,000	20,000
Broom-corn, lbs	35,780	26,990	39,671	4,930
Cured meats, lbs	176,560	196,050	855,728	241,000
Beef, brls		230	283	
Pork, brls	334		2,090	2,586
Lard, lbs	43,600	28,180	348,958	83,740
Tallow, lbs	42,860	8,430	42,600	
Butter, lbs	73,040	43,795	7,222	14,270
Dressed hogs, No	8	9		
Live hogs, No	14,538	8,615	4,760	3,834
Cattle, No	1,944	2,906	377	941
Sheep, No		8		
Hides, lbs	241,080	98,870	146,514	127,200
Highwines, brls	242	334	244	416
Wool, lbs	207,954	42,100		39,540
Potatoes, bu	13,643	2,207	2,500	1,297
Lumber, m feet	7,829	7,683	1,552	1,395
Shingles, m	3,420	3,180	1,417	1,479
Lath, m	1,044	1,165	211	46
Salt, brls	28,147	6,610	1,736	2,089

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 7,384 bu wheat; 7,129 bu corn; 5,318 bu oats; 1,842 bu rye; 4,279 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 331 cars wheat; 85 cars corn: 5,800 bu No. 2 do by canal; 21 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 36 cars barley. Total (480 cars), 180,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and generally stronger, the great reason being that the news from Europe was not so bad as was feared yesterday. The weakness then was very great, under wide-spread apprehensions of a panic in Great Britain that would materially reduce her ability to take our surplus breadstuffs and provisions. To-day came the reaction from that feeling, and consequent strength, though the shipping movement was very slow. The receipts of produce were also smaller, except in wheat, which tended to firmness, as it diminished the volume of offerings.

The dry goods market was without new features. Quiet still prevails in most departments, staple cotton fabrics alone showing anything more than a fair degree of activity. Orders are still mainly confined to small orders to complete assortments. Groceries sold to a liberal aggregate at unchanged prices. Country merchants are beginning to order with rather more freedom, evidently desirous to take advantage of the extreme low prices now prevalent for the leading staples. Stocks, though generally light, are well assorted, and are sufficient to meet present requirements. There was a reasonably active inquiry for butter, both on local and shipping accounts, and sales were readily effected at former quotations, or at 13@20c for common to medium, and at 26@30c for really choice. Cheese continues quiet at easy, but nominally unchanged, prices. Orders are being filled at 12@13c for Western factory, and at 13@13½c for New York do. The coal trade was more active in soft varieties, the late reduction in prices having stimulated the demand, but anthracite remains very quiet. In the bagging, canned goods, and fish markets there were no changes deserving mention. Dried fruits were quoted quiet. Foreign descriptions are still easy, but domestics are generally firm. Leather, pig iron, paints, tobacco, and wood were dull and weak. Oils sold to a liberal extent at yesterday's quotations, or at 17@17½c for carbon, at 75@78c for extra winter lard; at 97c@$1.02 for linseed, and at 50c for turpentine.

Lumber was moderately active at unchanged prices. The wholesale market, though liberally supplied, was very quiet. The demand for metals, tinners' stock, and nails continues fair, the volume of business equaling that of last season at this time. Metals are easy from sympathy with New York, though former prices are generally maintained. Iron, naval stores, and building materials were unchanged. Drugs and chemicals were in fair demand, and the market is comparatively steady for most of the goods mentioned; quinine and gum camphor being easier, and castor oil a trifle higher. There was considerable doing in pork barrels at $1.40, but tierces and other kinds of cooperage were quiet. Hay was a little more active, but the offerings are liberal, and prices easy. No change was noticed in wool, hops, hides, or broom-corn. Timothy seed was more active to-day, but weak. Buckwheat, millet, and Hungarian sold in a small way at the old prices. Other varieties were quiet. The demand for green apples was less active, and dealers were shading prices more or less. Cranberries were also easy. Choice fresh game and poultry sold at fair prices, but old stock, which is still abundant, was very slow.

Highwines were quiet and firm at the quotations of the past two or three days, at 87c per gallon, with sales of 100 brls. New York was again quoted firmer at 92c, which, added to the fact that stocks are small, made local holders quite firm in their views, and but little was offered. The present price is stated to be too low to tempt to manufacture, and some of our distilleries have shut down on production till prices advance to a paying point.

Lake freights were very dull, but quoted unchanged, at 6c for corn and 7c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. There was almost no demand for regular shippers, nor has there been "anything to speak of" for three days past, the bulk of the shipments having been made by the owners of the vessels, either alone or on shares. There was some talk to-day by shippers about sending grain East to be in vessel during the whole or a portion of the winter, but their terms did not suit. A total of seven charters were reported, which will carry out 46,000 bu wheat; 60,000 bu corn, and 60,000 bu oats.

Dressed hogs were more active in future. There was no trading for present delivery, as only a very few arrive each day, which are picked up on the street at about $4.25@4.50 per 100 lbs. Sales were made to-day of 1,000 head, to be delivered between Dec. 15 and Jan. 15, at $4.50. Only one other future sale has been reported this season, thus far, and that was at $5.00 seller December.

Provisions were quiet but stronger. There was a good demand, especially for shipment, and packers advanced their views so much as to carry quotations above the limits of most buyers. Mess pork advanced 25@40c per brl, and lard and meats ⅛@¼c per lb. Live hogs were in less abundant supply than had been expected, and consequently stronger, which enabled packers to insist on higher prices for their products, especially with increased demand. It was the limited inquiry that forced prices so low, and it would seem that enough buyers have concluded the market has about touched bottom to insure the fact, and produce a stronger as well as a more active tone. There is no doubt that the product of our packing season will all be wanted, if low prices rule, even in panic times, and the only question is the limit at which the property will be taken—the limit being generally conceded to be much lower than in recent years. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old, $11.50@11.75; new do, cash or seller November, $11.37½@11.50; do seller December, $11.25@11.37½; seller January, $11.62½@11.75; seller February, $11.95@12.00; prime mess pork, $10.25@10.50; extra prime do, $8.00@8.25. Lard, cash or seller November, 6¾@6⅞c for old, and 6⅝@6¾c for new, do, seller December, 6⅝c; do, seller January, 7⅛@7¼c; do, seller February, 7¼@7⅜c. Green hams at 6¼@7c; sweet pickled hams, 7½@8¼c. Green shoulders at 3½@3¾c; do rough sides, 5@5½c; do short ribs or long clear, 5½@5¾c; do short clear, 5¾@5½c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 3¾c for shoulders, 5¾c for short ribs and long clear, and 5⅞c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 3¾c; do Cumberlands, 5¾@5⅞c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅞c; do short clear, 5⅞@6c; do long cut hams, 7@7½c. Meats, seller January about ½c more than for December. Bacon is quoted at 5⅞c for shoulders; 6¾c for clear ribs; 7c for short clear; and 12@13½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $17.50@18.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4@5½c. Sales were reported of 465 brls mess pork (new) at $11.50; 250 brls do at $11.37½; 250 brls do, seller January, at $11.75; 250 brls do (last evening) at $11.50; 500 brls do, seller February, at $12.00; 100 brls extra prime pork at $8.00; 300 tcs lard (last evening) at 6⅝c; 250 tcs do on private terms; 500 tcs do, seller February, at 7⅜c; 20,000 lbs part salted shoulders at 3¾c; 40 boxes do at 4c; 100 boxes short ribs at 5½c; 500 boxes short clear, seller December, at 6c; 10,000 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at 6½c; 40,000 lbs and 3,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 9½c; 20,000 lbs do (12 lbs) at 7c.

Flour was again moderately active, for the season, exporters taking hold rather more freely, though they generally insisted on prices being shaded. Winters were in larger supply, and weak, but spring extras were steady at the recent decline, which was so severe that they can scarcely be afforded at lower prices than were accepted at the close of last week, especially as wheat is stronger. Bran was scarce and firm. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at 7.50; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Minn.), at $6.25; 200 brls do at $5.62½; 200 brls do at $5.60; 100 brls do at $5.25; 2,200 brls do on private terms; 300 brls rye on private terms. Total, 3,450 brls. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winter	$ 6.50 @ 7.50
Choice do	7.87½@ 9.12½
Red winter	5.62½@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	4.90 @ 5.12½
Medium to good do	4.00 @ 4.87½
Good to choice Minnesota	5.62½@ 6.37½
Patent do	8.00 @12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	2.75 @ 3.87½
Common do	2.25 @ 2.87½
Rye flour	4.25 @ 4.50
Buckwheat do	7.75 @ 9.50
Bran	11.00 @11.50

Wheat was a shade less active, and stronger, at about the same range of prices as yesterday, the movement being upwards instead of downwards. Wheat was quoted as being in fair demand in Liverpool, and firmer in New York, which was generally accepted as a proof that the telegram of yesterday that caused so much trouble here was unwarranted by the facts. The receipts were large, but buying orders were more numerous than for two or three days past, being brought out by the decline of yesterday. The demand for cash wheat was particularly good, and kept up the price to within ½c of the price for the December option, till near the close, when, the demand being satisfied, the difference widened to ⅝c. The aggregate of cash sales was less, owing to the fact that very few round lots were offered. The stock of No. 2 spring in store is only about 300,000 bu,—which is not a great deal to trade on,—and the inquiry for it caused the December shorts to fill in liberally, though their action was spasmodic, and it was thought by some that certain holders were bidding up the market for the sake of being able to sell out. Seller December opened at 91⅝c, rose to 92⅝c, declined to 92⅛c, and advanced to 94⅝c, closing at 94⅜@94½c. Seller the month was quiet at 92@94½c, closing at 94c. Cash No. 2 spring sold at 92½@94c, closing at the outside for straight and Northwestern. Seller January ranged 3@3½c above December, closing at 97½c. No. 1 spring closed at 97c asked for straight, $1.01 for Northwestern do, in the new elevator, and at 98c elsewhere. No. 3 spring closed at 87c bid, being in good demand, and rejected do at 80½c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at 97c; 400 bu do at 96c; 800 bu do at 95½c; 400 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.01; 400 bu do at $1.00¾; 800 bu do at $1.00; 1,200 bu do at 98c; 1,600 bu No. 2 spring at 94c; 7,200 bu do at 93⅝c; 25,800 bu do at 93½; 14,800 bu do at 93⅜c; 24,200 bu do at 93c; 8,400 bu do at 92⅝c; 24,800 bu do at 92½c; 3,600 bu No. 2 Northwestern at 94c. 2,800 bu do at 93⅝c; 8,400 bu do at 93½c; 8,400 bu do at 93c; 4,400 bu do at 92⅝c; 3,600 bu do at 92½c; 3,600 bu No. 3 spring at 87½c; 1,600 bu do at 87¼c; 6,000 bu do at 87c; 5,200 bu do at 86½c; 6,400 bu do at 86c; 400 bu rejected spring at 80½c; 4,400 bu do at 80c. Total, 170,400 bu.

Corn was less active, but owing to the fact that offerings were relatively small, and very strong, averaging nearly ½c higher than yesterday, and closing 1¼c higher. The receipts were light, the inspection list only showing 85 car-loads in this morning, with light arrivals by canal, and the shipments have been quite liberal, reducing the amount in store to about 1,600,000 bu, which is 670,000 bu less than ten days ago. These facts relieved the pressure on the market at present, and the first-named brought out a rather lively inquiry from the short interest, many of whom seemed inclined to think that corn-holders are unwilling to sell much more at the prices now current. If the falling off in receipts should continue, there could scarcely be other than a radical advance in prices, as the sole cause of the low quotations of this year has been a greater volume of corn on hand than could be conveniently handled. Seller December opened at 35⅛c, advanced to 36⅛c, receded to 35⅞c, and rose to 36⅜c, closing at 36⅜c. Seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at 34⅞@35⅝c, closing at 35⅛c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 35⅜c, and rejected at 34⅛c seller January sold at 36⅝@37⅛c. Seller February ranged about 2½c above December, and seller May was nominal at 44c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu high mixed at 35⅜c; 2,800 bu do at 35⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 35½c; 4,800 bu No. 2 at 35⅝c; 2,000 bu do at 35⅜c; 27,000 bu do at 35⅛c; 20,000 bu do at 35⅛c; 30,800 bu do at 35⅛c; 4,000 bu do at 35c; 17,000 bu do [illegible] 4,000 bu do at 34⅛c; 1,200 bu [illegible] ⅛c; 400 bu do at 34c; 2,000 bu [illegible] do new at 32c. Total, 14[illegible]

Oats were [illegible] higher, being in good demand, with only small offerings. The recent decline has reduced the volume of receipts, holders being unwilling to sell at current quotations, and [illegible] better inquiry, both [illegible] Seller December opened [illegible] rose to 29½c, and closed [illegible] the month, or cash, sold at [illegible] closing at 28⅛c. Seller January was quoted at [illegible] 30⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 22,000 bu No. 2 at 28⅜c; 2,400 bu do at 28⅝c; 15,400 bu do at 28⅛c; 600 bu do at 28⅛c; 2,400 bu do at 28⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 28c; 600 bu No. 2 white at 29c; 600 bu rejected at 26⅝c; 1,200 bu do at 26⅛c. Total, 46,400 bu.

Rye was less active, but firm at the quotations of yesterday, at 59@59½c for No. 2, and 60c for do in houses the receipts of which were preferred by shippers. The receipts continue small, but our stock was slightly increased during the past week, though it is still light. Cash sales were reported to-day of 800 bu No. 2 at 60c; 400 bu do at 59½c; 400 bu do at 59½c; and 800 bu do at 59c. Total, 2,400 bu. Other grades were entirely nominal.

Barley was very quiet, and averaged 2@3c lower on No. 2, the supply of which was more liberal. The market being almost entirely speculative, it is even more true in this than in other cereals that when there is plenty no one wants it. Sales were made at $1.20@1.23, closing at $1.22. The lower grades were steadier, No. 3 selling at 80@83c, according to location—the lowest price being for Rock Island receipts. Rejected was firmer. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at $1.23; 800 bu do at $1.22; 800 bu do at $1.20; 14,200 bu No. 3 at 83c; 7,400 bu do at 82½c; 3,200 bu do at 82c; 400 bu do at 80c; 5,200 bu rejected at 60c; 400 bu by sample at 90c on track. Total, 33,200 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Nov. 8, 1873.	Nov. 1, 1873.	Nov. 9, 1872.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 red	....	....	50
No. 2 red	1,728	1,228	1,507
No. 3 winter	310	310	1,790
Rejected winter	....	279	....
No. 1 spring	13,069	16,428	45,890
No. 2 spring	295,048	280,657	464,288
No. 3 spring	78,936	67,644	152,973
No. 1 N. W. spring	38,909	44,864	40,105
No. 2 N. W. spring	199,697	169,605	24,587
Rejected spring	25,075	28,757	43,292
No grade spring	843	....	329
Total	654,115	609,772	774,811
CORN.			
White	....	376	2,541
Yellow	33,062	31,143	12,079
No. 1	65,972	67,334	169,626
High mixed	305,542	463,798	....
No. 2	1,375,655	1,680,669	1,083,153
Rejected	79,216	90,449	7,894
No. 2 kiln dried	653	968	11,735
Rejected kiln dried	1,344	....	2,610
No grade	2,772	2,412	....
Total	1,864,216	2,337,149	1,289,337
OATS.			
No. 1	13,357	10,617	7,689
No. 2 white	54,372	61,598	....
No. 2	315,497	256,849	723,072
Rejected	65,512	63,927	87,144
No grade	2,890	2,307	1,516
Total	451,628	395,298	819,421
RYE.			
No. 1	1,699	1,093	5,212
No. 2	60,987	55,678	132,528
Rejected	902	1,646	6,135
No grade	100	100	....
Total	63,682	59,117	143,875
BARLEY.			
No. 1	456	456	....
No. 2	180,334	156,152	143,663
No. 3	221,398	221,169	106,166
Rejected	68,982	84,839	89,042
No grade	867	....	1,344
Total	472,037	462,611	340,185

Total of all kinds of grain, 3,505,678 bu. These figures show an increase during the week of 44,343 bu wheat; 56,330 bu oats; 4,565 bu rye; and 9,426 bu barley; and a decrease of 472,933 bu corn. Total decrease, 358,269 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Nov. 11—London—Lard, 39s. Liverpool—Wheat in moderate demand; California, 12s 8d@13s 4d; spring, 11s 5d@11s 10d.

THE SUGAR REFINERS.

The *American Grocer* (N. Y.) says:

The refiners think that prices have now touched their lowest point, and a reaction must take place. From 11¾ cents for crushed, powdered, and granulated before the panic to 10½c now, is a great decline. The new rule of the importers, requiring cash instead of giving four months as heretofore, taken with the scarcity of money, is compelling refiners to curtail their products. This will necessitate either a reduction of wages of their hands or their discharge. It is a bad season to discharge men, and the refiners do not wish to do that. The thirty-five refineries in this vicinity employ about 5,000 hands at an average pay of $45 a month. That is certainly little enough for any man to live on, and they could not even do that if they were not mostly Germans, and hence very economical. It is probable, however, that some refiners will feel compelled either to reduce pay or discharge hands. A result of decreased production will be to reduce present stocks very rapidly, and, as the trade is buying only from hand to mouth, prices are expected to be better before long.

PROVISION STATISTICS.

The *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended Nov. 4, 1873, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
Liverpool	75	13,241	1,120,081	493,825	343,000
London		51,470			
Glasgow	50	3,250	409,766		358,835
Hamburg	87	834,055	219,788	21,000	
Bremen			560		33,784
Stettin		1,281,167			174,177
Havre			436,707		
Rotterdam		57,865			
Antwerp		233,813			
West Indies	968	62,125	147,546	15,321	6,881
B. N. A. Col.	919	6,900	4,300		
B. Guiana	726	22,560	17,459	10,581	
Venezuela	7	35,463	250	965	
Brazil		2,053			
Total	2,793	3,201,688	2,356,197	541,692	815,167
Previous week	5,962	3,265,708	2,120,081	1,463,641	1,417,570
Week Oct. 21	2,036	2,591,081	2,738,200	1,803,674	621,797
Week Oct. 14	2,223	6,251,630	2,532,225	1,679,916	1,650,675
Week Oct. 7	2,869	4,843,069	3,216,845	2,024,840	1,424,231
Nov. 5, '72	1,229	2,696,493	1,989,849	885,760	928,009

And butter, 67,481 lbs; grease, 25,346 lbs.

And from Oct. 29 to Nov 5, inclusive, for four years:

	1872-'73.	1871-'72.	1870-'71.	1869-'70.
Pork, brls	2,793	1,229	2,840	1,332
Beef, brls, tcs	1,583	2,039	2,179	1,163
Lard, lbs	3,201,688	2,696,493	3,074,267	260,384
Bacon, lbs	2,356,197	1,989,840	2,669,787	295,874
Butter, lbs	67,481	12,420	155,169	89,056
Cheese, lbs	541,692	885,760	716,260	1,318,034
Tallow, lbs	815,167	928,009	1,705,906	40,864

LATEST.

Wheat was fairly active in the afternoon, and strong, closing ⅝c higher than on 'Change, selling at 94⅞@95½c seller December, closing at 95½c. Corn was ⅝c higher, selling at 36⅛@36⅝c, and closing at 36⅝c for December. A sale was made of 500 tcs lard at 7½c seller January. Late on 'Change a schooner was chartered for barley (22,000 bu) to Buffalo at 6c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at $1.74@1.79.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in moderate request for home consumption and shipment. Choice navies are steady and scarce. Other grades and peas were in fair supply. We quote: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime hand picked do, $2.70@2.75; good to prime medium hand picked, $1.25@2.50; common do, $1.50@2.00. Yellow peas, $1.25; do green, $1.40@1.45.

BAGGING—Extreme quiet still pervades the market for goods in this line. Buyers show no inclination to anticipate wants by ordering larger amounts than seem to be requisite to meet the current wants of their trade, so that while the number of orders is liberal, the amount of goods distributed is comparatively small. Prices are still easy, the quotations being more or less freely shaded all around, but there has been no general decline, nor is any looked for just at present. We quote: Stark A, 37c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 32c; Amoskeag A, 32c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—This market remains quiet and without material change. Choice hurl is quoted lower, though there are parties, doubtless, who are asking more. The receipts this past week have been larger, and stocks are consequently accumulating. We quote: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Business in this department is very quiet, and prices for brick are little better than nominal. Lime and cement meet with a light inquiry. We repeat: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ₩ brl; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.50; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ₩ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Since the date of our last weekly review the situation of the butter market has not changed in any important particular. A liberal degree of activity has characterized the demand for the different grades, and former quotations have been uniformly well sustained. Notwithstanding the liberal receipts stocks have not been allowed to accumulate, and the season is now so far advanced that there is little probability of any material depreciation in values. Fancy lots sell in a retail way to local consumers at a slight advance on the quotations, though 26@28c buys a really choice article. We make no change in our list, as follows: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

CANNED GOODS—A fair amount of trading has been done in this class of goods at prices not differing essentially from those current on the date of our last report. Stocks are light and are held with confidence. Below are the quotations:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 2.25@	2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@	3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb., new	2.50@	2.75
Raspberries	2.75@	3.00
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@	2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb., new	1.75@	2.00
Tomatoes, 3 lb., new	2.25@	2.50
Corn, Elgin, new	2.75@	3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor, new	2.75@	3.00
Corn, Yarmouth, new	3.00@	3.20
Peas, 2 lb, pod, new	2.50@	2.70
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@	1.75
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Succotash, 2 lb	2.40@	2.60
Lobster, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@	2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.25@	1.50
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@	2.35
Oregon salmon, new, 1 lb	2.75@	3.00
Oregon salmon, new, 2 lb	4.00@	4.50

CHEESE—In this market an easier feeling is being gradually developed. The decline in Liverpool, the falling off in the export demand, and the consequent decline at the East are affecting this market unfavorably, and at the moment the tendency of prices is downward. Factorymen are still holding on to their cheese, and refusing to sell at any material reduction from former asking prices, therefore jobbers are only buying in quantities sufficient to meet immediate requirements. Trade may be quoted very quiet at the annexed range of prices: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Since our last review there has been a pretty general tumble in prices of soft coals, the most serious decline being in Minonk and Wilmington, which are down $1.00 per ton. Walnut Hill, Indiana block, and other descriptions are selling at a reduction of 50c. In hard coals no changes have taken place, but the upward tendency of prices noted earlier in the season has, of course, been temporarily checked. We now quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Cannel, $9.50@10.00; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Indiana block, $7.50; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—There has been a moderate demand for pork barrels, but tierces are dull, packers being largely supplied. Other goods and stock were unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.40; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@28.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m. Sales include 1,000 pork barrels at $1.40.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trade continues fair, and prices are unchanged, except for gum camphor, quinine, and oil of lemon, which are easier. Castor oil has advanced, and is quite firm, owing to the small supply, caused by the light crop this year. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.40	@	1.50
Acid, oxalic, lb	30	@	35
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	56	@	60
Ammonia, carb, lb	25	@	30
Assafœtida, lb	45	@	50
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tonga, lb	90	@	1.00
Borax, ref., lb	25	@	30
Blue-vitrol, lb	14	@	16
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.50	@	1.55
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.25	@	1.30
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	30	@	35
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	30	@	35
Gum opium, lb	8.75	@	9.00
Gum shellac, lb	60	@	70
Glue, white, lb	45	@	50
Iodine, lb	8.75	@	9.25
Lye, conc, case	3.00	@	3.25
Morphia, sulph., oz	6.00	@	6.25
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.50	@	2.00
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	5.25	@	5.75
Potassa, chlor., lb	55	@	60
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	....
Potassium, iod., lb	6.25	@	6.75
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.70	@	1.75
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Root rhei., E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	3½	@	5
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15	@	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	12	@	13
Sulphur, lb	4½	@	6

EGGS—There was a little better demand this morning, and dealers were generally obtaining yesterday's prices, though the offerings were quite large. Fresh sold at 21@22c, and strictly so at 23c. Pickled lots were dull at 18@19c.

FEATHERS—Although the offerings at no time have been large, dealers are buying only in small amounts, their stocks being fair, and the jobbing demand moderate. To-day quotations for prime live-geese feathers were lowered 3@4c, prices at other points having declined. The jobbing price is correspondingly lower. We quote: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 60@63c, from first hands; jobbing price, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—Business in this department continues quiet, almost to dullness. Orders are not only fewer than usual, but the amounts called for are generally small, and but for the fact that stocks are much lighter than in former seasons at a like period, a decided decline in prices might reasonably be looked for. As it is, there is manifested a disposition to concede a little on fair orders. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.40@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.20@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.20; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.90@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Only a fair amount of goods has been distributed during the past half-dozen days, the demand, as during the several preceding weeks, being restricted to meeting current requirements. The continued inactivity, together with the downward movement at the East, has resulted in a pretty general weakening of prices so far as foreign fruits are concerned, and we note a reduction during the week in raisins, prunes, currants, citron, and figs. Pitted cherries and blackberries are also "off" a little. Apples and peaches remain comparatively firm. Following are the quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12½@13c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14c; raisins, layers, new, $2.60@2.70; raisins, layers, old, $2.30@2.40; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.00; raisins, Valencia, new, 12@12½c; Zante currants, new, 7@7½c; old do, 6@6½c; citron, 35@36c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6¾@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 13@13½c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 26@28c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6¾@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6¾@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are rather slow and weak. Car lots bring $2.75@3.25, and choice brands $3.35@3.40. Cranberries were quiet and easy. Other fruits were steady. We quote: Lemons, $8.00@10.00 ₩ box; inferior lemons, $7.50; oranges, $9.00@10.00 per brl; California pears, $2.75@4.00 per case; common to choice apples, $2.50@3.50 per brl from store; do in car lots $2.75@3.35. Catawba grapes, 10@11c per lb; cultivated cranberries (Cary's), $14.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.00@14.00; Cape Cod do, $12.00@13.00 ₩ brl; wild do, $10.00@11.00. Quinces, $8.00@9.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—In comparison with last week and the previous one some improvement is noticeable in the demand for goods coming under this head. The number of buyers in attendance has not increased to any noticeable extent, but orders have increased both in number and in volume, and some dealers report their sales nearly as large as for the corresponding period last year. In collections there is a general improvement, but remittances are by no means as prompt as in ante-panic times. There is no doubt that in many instances payments are being delayed unnecessarily, but among the majority of country merchants there seems to be a determination to pay up at the earliest moment practicable. The changes in prices have been few, but those few were in buyers' favor, no article in the list showing an advancing tendency. Coffees have declined a ½c, and at the reduction are steady. Sugars also are a ½c lower, and are the cheapest article in the list, present quotations being the lowest that have prevailed within the past ten years. Candles have declined a ½c. Spices are firm. Other articles rule easy:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@34¾c; O. G. Java, 30½@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26¾c; choice do, 25¾@26c; prime Rio, 25¼@25½c; good do, 24¾@24¾c; common do, 23¾@24c; roasting do, 22½@23c; Singapore Java, 27¾@28¼c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26@26¼c; do, prime, 25¼@25½c; Maracaibo, 25¾@26c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11@11½c; granulated, 11@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10¾c; do, No. 2, 10@10½c; B, 9¾@10c; extra C, 9½@10c; C No. 2, 9¼@9½c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¼@9½c; choice brown, 9¼@9¾c; prime do, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 8¾@9c; choice molasses sugar, 9¼@9½c; fair do, 8¾@9c; common do, 7½@7¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9½c; do prime, 8¾@9c; do, fair, 8¼@8½c; common, 7½@7¾c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 18@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 5@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Since our last weekly review there has been little or no change in the condition of this market. The local trade have purchased as necessity required, but Eastern orders are few and far between. There is some inquiry at the moment for shipment to the lumber regions, but the supply is liberal and prices easy. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50 @15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do No. 2, $11.00@12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00; do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $17.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The receipts for the past six days have been very light, just sufficient to supply the daily wants of the local trade, and prices have been comparatively steady, though a slight increase in the receipts would doubtless cause a further decline. The Eastern demand is very light. Dry hides are quoted lower to correspond with the others. We repeat: Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light, 8c; do, heavy, 7c; part cured, 6@7c; green calf, 13c; new kip, 8c; dry calf, 17c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were quiet and without material change, though reported easier at the East. Emmet Wells, in his weekly circular, says: Although the receipts, both foreign and domestic, show a considerable falling off from last week, the market is heavy, and prices have declined 3@5c per lb. The same causes which led to the present depression are likely to continue for some time to come, and we see nothing to warrant the hope of better prices for some weeks hence. On the other hand, any material decline in values would at once check importations, so that we think it safe to say the market will not vary materially from its present condition before January.

Imports for the week	620
Total imports since Sept. 1, 1873	4,222
Total imports for same period, 1872	1,124

We continue to quote: Prime Western, 40@45c; New York State, 50c; Bavarians, 40@43c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade continues moderate, and prices are shaded now and then for large lots or cash. We quote:

Iron	3 5-10@	4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5¼	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	₩ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	10½	@12c	₩ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	₩ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	₩ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8¾	@ 9c	₩ lb

LEATHER—Remains dull at weak and irregular prices. The quotations given below are simply nominal, orders being freely filled at a liberal concession:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@	40
Country harness	33@	37
Line, city, ₩ lb	40@	42
Kip, ₩ lb	85@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	24@	26
Country upper	23@	25
Collar, ₩ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 56 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.56

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Since our last weekly review there has been little or no change in this branch of trade. Business is fair, in fact merchants report their aggregate sales as large as for the corresponding period last year, and more goods are sold because prices average 15@20 per cent lower than last fall. The market is easy from sympathy with New York, but the given quotations are, as a rule, maintained. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $25.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 22@23c; do No. 1 stained, 19@20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 43c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25@30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—The stock of nails here and in the hands of manufacturers is light, and the market is very steady at $4.50 rates. The demand continues fair. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50 net; 8d do, $4.75; do, 6d, $5.00; 4d and 5d do, $5.25; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.50; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were in light request. We repeat quotations: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ₩ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Trade has ruled more quiet than during last week, and prices have been less firmly held, though aside from carbon, which is off a ½c, and linseed, in which 1c decline has taken place, the quotations of a week ago have not been changed materially. To-day a fair amount of sales was accomplished, and the following prices were generally well sustained: Carbon, 17@17½c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 75@78c; do, current make, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Are in limited request only, and orders are being filled at inside to medium figures. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.50

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.00
English vermilion, per lb	1.50@ 1.55
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
Whiting	1.75@ 2.00

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½@3¾c
In bladders	3¾@4c

PIG IRON—Has been extremely dull, with prices weak and unsettled. The following quotations are furnished: Scotch (according to brand), $50.00@55.00; Tuscarawas, $48.00; Lake Superior, Massillon, $48.00; Tuscarawas, $48.00; do, No. 1, $50.00; do, No. 2, $48; do, No. 3, $56.00; do, No. 4, $56.00; do, No. 5, $60.00; Missouri charcoal coal, $50.00; Chicago stone coal, $48.00.

POTATOES—The supply has been scarcely adequate until within the last few days, when liberal arrivals from the East have caused a slight decline. Peachblows sold early at $1.10@1.15, and since yesterday at $1.05@1.10, delivered. We note sales to-day of 7 cars (Ohio) peachblows, and 1 car do at $1.10 delivered; 3 cars New York do at $1.05 on track.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market has been overstocked, and prices have been irregular, and in the favor of buyers the whole week, and much of the stock is now in an unsalable condition. To-day choice fresh receipts of poultry were in moderate request, and a shade firmer. We quote: Live chickens, $1.50@2.00; do, dressed, $1.00@2.50; ducks, $2.50@3.00; do dressed, $2.50@3.25; geese, $8.00@9.00; turkeys, 6@9c; dressed do, 8@10c; prairie chickens, $2.50@3.00; partridges, $3.50@4.00; quail, $1.00; mallard ducks, $1.50@2.00 per doz; small ducks, 50@75c; snipe, 75c; venison saddles, 10@12½c; hams, 13c; carcasses, 5@7c; rabbits, $1.00@1.25.

SALT—The demand has been very fair, but, owing to the fact that salt has been offered by outsiders at rates below those recently current, dealers have reduced their prices all round. We now quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.80; Canada do, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85; coarse diamond, C, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

SEEDS—The market for all descriptions has been dull and weak. Timothy has declined during the week, closing at $2.00@2.60 for inferior to choice; prime quotable easy at $2.50. Flax easy at $1.50@1.60; clover at $4.75@5.00; millet at 50@55c; Hungarian, 55@60; buckwheat at $1.00@1.10. There was rather more trading in timothy to-day, prices favoring buyers. We note sales of 35 bags choice timothy at $2.60; 180 bags prime do at $2.50; 102 bags nearly do at $2.45; 200 bags good at $2.30; 18 bags do at $2.25; 58 bags do fair at $2.10; 13 bags poor at $2.05; 16 bags Hungarian at 55c; 82 bags do at 52½c; 68 bags millet at 52½c; 30 bags buckwheat at $1.10; 50 bags do at $1.00.

TEAS—The tea trade continues quiet, and prices are working easier. No quotable changes have as yet taken place, but a general reduction in prices is looked for. The following is from the New York *Journal of Commerce*: "Values are still entirely nominal for invoices. To sell, it is evident decided concessions in prices would have to be made, but just at present both buyers and sellers are not anxious to engage in important transactions. There is an apparent disposition to wait until affairs in monetary circles assume a more settled basis. The line business shows some increase, but it is mainly where goods are actually needed for immediate use. Consumers are not inclined to carry much stock. Currency prices sympathize with the decline in the gold premium." Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in light request at nominally unchanged prices. We continue to quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Only a light demand exists, and prices are 50c per ton lower than a week ago, now ranging as follows: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—The market is inactive and prices entirely nominal, as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@43c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	23@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@28c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates to the leading Eastern points:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston	$ 60	$1.20	60	70
New York	55	1.10	55	65
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	50	1.00	50	60
Wilmington, Del	50	1.00	50	60
Washington, D. C	50	1.00	50	
Alexandria, Va	62	1.24		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	22½	45	22½	27
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	37½	75	37½	
Norfolk, Va	58	1.15		
Wilmington, N. C	75	1.35		
Charleston	77	1.54		
Petersburgh and Richmond	65	1.30		

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,944	14,538	....
Tuesday	1,600	17,000	457
Total	3,544	31,538	457
Same time last week	4,384	33,232	2,359
Week before last	5,973	44,384	2,311

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	377	4,760	....

CATTLE—In connection with the cattle market there was no new feature worthy of extended comment. There was again an absence of anything resembling activity either in the local or outside demands, and, notwithstanding the diminished receipts of the past three days, the supply considerably exceeded the wants of buyers, and sellers were unable to work up prices to any appreciable extent on any grade, while, if we except good to choice shipping beeves, which were, perhaps, held with a trifle more firmness, the market was devoid of strength. The tone of advices from the markets below was not of a character to stimulate the shipping demand, and, aside from the purchases of Nelson Morris, only a few car-loads were taken on Eastern account. City butchers bought with fair liberality, and a number of droves were purchased by feeders, but their requirements did not go far toward absorbing the 5,000 or 6,000 head on sale, the combined purchases of all classes of buyers no more than equaling the fresh receipts, thus leaving the supply of stale cattle undiminished. The day's sales were effected at prices ranging all the way from $1.50 for scallawags to $5.35 for choice native steers. With three or four exceptions, however, nothing sold above $4.87½, while the great bulk of the transfers were at prices ranging from $4.50 downward to $2.15, with $3.75 about an average price. The outside figure, $5.35, was obtained by Conger Bros. for a bunch of choice steers, averaging 1,461 lbs. Local butchers' wants were supplied mostly at $2.15@3.25, and the wants of feeders at $2.50@3.12½. The market closed dull, with enough stock left over to meet all probable demands for the remainder of the week.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@5.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.00@5.30
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.25@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@3.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.50@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
44 Texas cows	701	$2.05
21 Cherokee cows	833	2.55
17 native cows	1,021	3.00
11 native cows	965	2.75
102 choice steers	1,330	5.00
17 butchers' stuff	1,307	3.35
36 Texas steers	1,052	3.75
10 Texas steers	896	2.15
28 Texas steers	805	2.15
59 Texas steers	849	2.62½
34 good steers	1,355	4.85
15 oxen	1,523	3.50
16 choice steers	1,461	5.35
64 good steers	1,328	4.85
18 fair steers	1,191	4.00
46 good steers	1,350	4.75
15 good steers	1,292	4.50
15 good steers	1,325	4.62½
32 choice steers	1,423	5.10
15 fair steers	1,240	4.12½
32 good steers	1,342	4.62½
33 Texas steers	1,171	3.40
81 good steers	1,324	4.50
10 scallawags	758	1.50
60 Texas cattle	1,101	3.50
17 good steers	1,226	4.75
14 oxen	1,417	3.75
14 butchers' steers	1,188	3.75
14 butchers' steers	1,202	3.62½
16 choice steers	1,307	5.00
16 good steers	1,331	4.87½

HOGS—The market opened firm this morning at about 5c advance, the demand during the forenoon being only moderately active at the improvement. Later in the day, however, there was increased activity on the part of packers, the competition during the closing hours being quite spirited, and sellers found no difficulty in establishing a further advance. The supply, as will be seen, was pretty liberal, amounting, with the stale hogs, to about 20,000, but, if we except a few droves that were held considerably above the market, all the offerings were taken and the market closed firm at 10@12½c advance. Sales were at $3.50@3.85, mostly at $3.60@3.80. We quote common to medium at $3.60@3.70, and good to choice at $3.75@3.90. Among the day's sales were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	264	$3.70	152	258	$3.70	72	231	$3.80
72	261	3.60	53	250	3.60	47	309	3.75
59	270	3.70	41	240	3.55	60	266	3.70
43	329	3.75	57	267	3.62½	47	120	3.60
57	263	3.55	50	252	3.75	43	263	3.60
30	236	3.50	37	406	3.75	30	221	3.70
54	286	3.70	37	260	3.62½	42	277	3.75
84	299	3.70	55	191	3.70	69	190	3.65
98	341	3.70	65	211	3.70	29	221	3.65
218	189	3.60	43	267	3.75	29	188	3.60
35	233	3.50	101	265	3.60	57	232	3.70
47	365	3.80	43	377	3.75	95	230	3.70
45	333	3.70	49	313	3.75	30	203	3.75
43	344	3.80	93	308	3.72½	32	269	3.75
40	265	3.60	34	271	3.70	61	265	3.65
61	262	3.65	92	168	3.80	73	182	3.65
112	261	3.70	54	308	3.70	30	253	3.60
61	218	3.60	110	268	3.65	40	280	3.60
57	290	3.60	172	276	3.75	60	210	3.60
110	279	3.75	51	320	3.65	200	222	3.70
41	270	3.80	50	232	3.65	152	201	3.60
108	259	3.75	47	273	3.70	55	229	3.60
51	278	3.70	53	265	3.70	245	269	3.60
73	192	3.70	101	284	3.70	265	281	3.60
30	304	3.80	103	257	3.75	46	209	3.70
80	337	3.85	137	198	3.80	63	297	3.70
43	350	3.60	54	300	3.65	50	271	3.75

SHEEP—No decided change took place in the market for this class of stock. In the demand little or no improvement was noticeable, local butchers being the only operators, and their purchases being small. We continue to quote at $2.75@4.00 for poor to choice.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

In this department of trade the situation has not changed in any essential particular. There is, perhaps, a trifle more activity in sheetings, shirtings, prints, and ticks—the result of the lower prices prevalent—but the aggregate distribution for the week does not show any very pronounced increase as compared with last week, and the previous one, while in comparison with the corresponding week of last year the volume of sales is a trifle smaller. In view of the extreme stringency of the money market, the lack of confidence pervading all classes of the community, and the unsettled condition of finances generally, that the trade movement should so nearly approximate that of former seasons at a like period is matter for surprise. While jobbers and merchants are still refraining from ordering larger amounts than seem to be required to meet the immediate wants of their customers, it is evident from the depleted state of their stocks that they will soon be compelled to abandon their policy of extreme caution, and our jobbers are looking for a continuously good demand far into the winter. The easy feeling developed last week is still a feature of the market,—further decline in gold and the downward course of the market for the raw material having caused a further depreciation in nearly all lines of cotton goods. In carpetings a fair amount of trading has been done at tolerably full prices, tapestry Brussels selling at $1.25@1.40; Hartford three-ply at $1.35@1.42½, and Lowell's ingrain at $1.00@1.15.

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	12 c	Nashville, 36 in	11
Atlantic H, 4-4	11¾	Great Falls E, 4-4	11
Atlantic D, 4-4	10¾	Cabot A, 4-4	11¾
Atlantic P, 4-4	9¾	Cabot W, 4-4	11¾
Indian Head, 4-4	12	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	9
Indian Head, 3-4	10¾	Agawam F, 4-4	9¾
Stark A, 4-4	11¾	Shawmut, L L	9
Gardner A, 4-4	12¾	Swift River	9
Michigan A, 4-4	12¾	Utica C	9
Nashville, 36 in	11¾	Granite, 10	9½
Medford	11		

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	13½c	Indian Orchard, W	11
Nashua R, 36-in	12	Dwight Star, 4-4	12
Nashua O, 33-in	11	Continental C	11
Pepperell E, 40-in	12	Lawrence D	11
Pepperell R, 36-in	11	Newmarket A	11
Pepperell O, 33-in	10	Massachusetts B B	11
Pepperell N, 30-in	9	Massachusetts B	11½
Indian Orchard, A	12	Portsmouth P	11½
Indian Orchard, C	10½	Mohawk	12
Indian Orchard, BB	9½		

PRINTS.

Merrimac W. Pink	12 c	Garner	9
Merrimac D	10	Amoskeag	9
Cocheco	10	Mourning	9
Dunnell	10	Shirting	9@11
Richmond	10	Mallory Pink	11½
American	10	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague	9½	Manchester	10
Gloucester	10	Wamsutta	9

GINGHAMS.

Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	13
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13
Bates	14	Eagle	13

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	14 c	Amoskeag	11
Pequot satteens	12½	Columbian	11
Laconia	11¾	Indian Orchard	11
Androscoggin	11¾		

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	7 c	Manville Paper	7
Washington	7	Masonville	7
Sister's Paper	8	Garner	8

High colors, 1 cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	21½c	Blackstone, AA	13
New York Mills	19	Cabot	13
Wamsutta	17½	Dwight Star	15
Pride of the West	20	Gem of the Spindle	13
Langdon, GB	16	Harris	13
Fruit of the Loom	15½	Nelson, IXL	13
Lonsdale	15	Social, L	11
Androscoggin, L	15	Green, H	11
Hill	14½	Green, G	11

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	30 c	Methuen, AA	25
Minnehaha, 7-8	25	Willow Brook, No. 1	25
Amoskeag, ACA	27	Manhattan	22
Amoskeag, A	22	York, 32-inch	22
Amoskeag, B	19	York, 30-inch	20
Amoskeag, C	17	Thorndike, A	15
Amoskeag, D	15	Swift River	15
Pearl River	25	Pittsfield	11

DENIMS.

York Blue	22½c	Pearl River	22
Amoskeag	22½	Warren, AXA	20
Columbian	21	Warren, BB	18
Otis, AXA	20	Warren, CC	16
Otis, BB	18	Haymaker	18
Otis, CC	16	Boston	12

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	21 c	Whittenton cheviot	17
Amoskeag, 6-3	17	Whittenton, B	14
Amoskeag, 3-3	16	American, 6-3	13
Uncasville, A	12½@13½	American, 3-3	12
Uncasville, UCA	15@16		

CARPET WARP.

Standard white	36 c	Peerless	36
Rockford, GGG	34	Bee Hive, colored	36
Reaper City	33	Clarence	36

THREADS.

J. & P. Coates'	73 c	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	73
Clark's "O. N. T."	73	Willimantic	73
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.I.	70	Green & Daniels'	70

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry Brussels.

Bright's	$ 1.25	Higgins	$1.25@1.30
Crossley's	1.35@1.40	Roxbury	1.40

Three-Ply.

Hartford, extra	1.42½	Lowell	1.42
Hartford, Im	1.35	Smith & Sanford's	1.35

Ingrains.

Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med	.95	Common wool	.80
Belgrade	.80	Union	.70

Hemp.

Common plain	22½@27 c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	35

Matting.

English cocoa, best	.85 c	China matting 4-4	
American common	.55	China matting 5-4	
American best	.75	China matting 6-4	
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	.35	Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	.40		

TERMS.

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestic, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 30, 5 per cent off 10 days.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

MEDICAL CARDS.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and private diseases in both sexes. This Institute is conducted in the most scientific in this country for the treatment of disease. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female diseases, to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 2 to 4 p. m.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE to perfecting remedies that will cure positively all CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. Bigelow, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! D[illegible]

360 South Clark[illegible]

May be confidentially consulted free of charge, on all chronic [illegible]

DR. J. KEAN is the only [illegible] warrants cures or no pay.

DR. A. G. O[illegible]

the oldest and longest [illegible] the treatment of [illegible] weakness, the [illegible] food positively [illegible] marry, free of [illegible]

Math[illegible]

Used for [illegible] or Stolen. [illegible] and close rockaway carriage [illegible] Was taken from the front of [illegible] Hotel last night, at about [illegible] will be given for the return [illegible] & Co., No. 159 State [illegible] street.

RELIGIOUS.

Convention of Illinois Young Men's Christian Associations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 19.—The close of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention occurred on Saturday. The first business of the afternoon was the appointment of a State Executive Committee. The following were elected: A. B. Wicker, Bloomington; T. L. Smith, Bloomington; C. Fitzwilliams, Bloomington; S. Vanpelt, Normal; J. H. Cole, Chicago; A N. Barnard, J. Wessels, Quincy.

The question, "What Branch of Spiritual Work Has Proved Most Successful?" was then taken up.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, We recognize the importance of creating and developing a healthy public sentiment in reference to all of the great moral questions of the day, and feeling that the sanctity of the Sabbath as a day of physical rest and religious worship cannot be infracted without peril to our national integrity and religious healthfulness.

WHEREAS, Much needless Sabbath desecration occurs upon our railroads, causing thereby, a great amount of wickedness upon the part of the Directors and employes, therefore

Resolved, That the Young Men's Christian Association of the State of Illinois sympathize with the efforts of railroad men to secure a better observance of the Sabbath, and will employ all proper means to cultivate a sentiment in the community in favor of a sacred and devout observance of this holy day.

The Convention fixed its next place of meeting at Aurora.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

The following was passed:

Resolved, That this, the first annual session of the Illinois State Young Men's Christian Association Convention, tender its sincere and hearty thanks to the people of Bloomington, Ill., for their kindness and liberality in ministering to our comfort while among them; to the trustees of the First Methodist Church of this place, for their generosity and thoughtfulness in giving us the use of their building during our session; to the railroad companies, for their considerate reduction in fare; to the city press, that has published in so full and satisfactory a manner the proceedings of this Convention; to the International and Executive Committees, who have so kindly sent to deliberate with and instruct us Brothers Morse and Weidensall, and that we attribute the great success of this Convention mainly to the efficient services rendered by those brothers.

The Convention closed with a union meeting at Durley Hall, which was well attended and very interesting.

Religious Revival at Richmond, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 10.—The financial panic is followed here by a religious revival destined to exceed that of 1869, which lasted a year, in which about 1,000 persons were converted. A series of general meetings held at the White-water meeting-house, under the auspices of a Committee of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Orthodox Friends, developed into a revival like those conducted by the Methodists. In ten nights 100 sinners were converted. Realizing that they must deny themselves superfluous jewelry, last night the women gave up the gifts of their dead relatives and their wedding rings, and the men gave up their watch-chains for the cause of Christ; some of the articles thus consecrated were worth $300. A Knight Templar added his regalia and sword to the Treasurer, much to the indignation of the Masons. The revival commenced at Grace Methodist Church to-night; another is on the tapis at the Fifth Street Friends' Meeting-House. Two weeks hence the interest will doubtless be in all the churches, and will continue during the winter.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

Daniel Webster, of Detroit, is at the Palmer.

J. McNamara, of Minnesota, is at the Palmer.

Gen. L. H. Day, of New York, is at the Sherman.

J. de Zielinski, of Grand Rapids, is at the Palmer.

Col. F. D. Grant, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

Senator Windom, of Minnesota, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gov. A. Saunders, of Nebraska, is at the Grand Pacific.

B. F. Childs, of Lake Superior, is at the Gardner.

The Rev. George O. Barnes, of Kentucky, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. T. H. Fuller, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

Mr. C. J. Bridges, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad, left this city last night for Montreal.

Samuel W. Parker, the gentlemanly clerk of the Grand Pacific Hotel, returned yesterday from Boston, and brought his bride with him.

Gen. J. Kilpatrick, New Jersey; the Hon. Charles H. Larkin, Wisconsin; and the Hon. L. B. Waddler, Iowa, are guests at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. E. C. Larned has returned from a visit of a year and a half to Europe, and is stopping at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. J. T. Ryerson.

E. T. Carson and B. H. Von Bensallear, Cincinnati; J. B. Calhoun, Iowa; William A. Turney, Springfield, and W. J. Hoyt, Cleveland, are registered at the Palmer.

The Hon. W. D. Halfman, Philadelphia, Norman Finnite, New York, the Hon. C. J. S. Meyer, Fond du Lac, and G. D. Steele, of Rockville, Ind., are guests at the Sherman.

The Hon. Alexander Mitchell, President S. S. Merrill, A. Crocker, John C. Gault, and Russel Sage, Jr., Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, are at the Grand Pacific.

A New York telegram states that the Rev. J. B. Thomas, of Chicago, has been called to preside over the united congregations of the Pierrepont Street and First Baptist Churches, Brooklyn, at a salary of $6,000.

William F. Poole, the Librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati, resigned on the last day of October to take charge of the Public Library in this city. Propositions have been made by the Cincinnati Managers looking towards the retention of Mr. Poole, but so far without success.

IN GENERAL.

A daughter of Gen. Rosecrans has entered a convent.

Senator York, of Kansas, the man who illuminated Pomeroy, is going to lecture.

One of the features of the Bazaine trial is a black reporter, who represents the *Petit Journal*.

The City of Pekin, Ill., has now four weekly newspapers. The latest addition is the *Herald*, which is published by D. W. Lusk, Esq., late of the Shawneetown *Mercury*. It is Republican in politics.

At the recent election in Worcester, Mass., Miss Nellie Barnard appeared at the polls in one ward-room, and demanded a right to cast a ballot. This request was denied her. She took the refusal good-naturedly, and presently retired.

Col. Phineas Adams, of Manchester, N. H., has a collection of coins valued at $10,000. It is the result of thirty-one years of labor, and is nearly complete. One coin alone, a silver dollar of 1804, would probably bring $900 in the market.

Anna B. Bossett, of Boston, who sued her husband to recover $260 which she "loaned" him after their marriage in 1866, has lost her case on the ground that no contract between husband and wife for the payment of money has any validity in law.

Col. Andrews, formerly stationed at Springfield as Division Superintendent, but more recently Chief Engineer, of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, becomes General Superintendent, vice George H. Burrows, who goes back to the New York Central.

Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") sailed again for Europe, Saturday. He only reached his home on Tuesday night, and had, consequently, but two whole days at home between two rough passages across the Atlantic. He goes back to London to give 'em some more lectures on "Our Fellow-Savages of the Sandwich Islands."—*Hartford Times.*

Two sisters of Miss McKernan, a well-known Catholic lady of Bloomington, both Sisters of Charity, died while nursing the yellow-fever patients at Memphis. Miss McKernan was apprised of their death only a few days ago. Thus have two more martyrs to duty, angels of mercy on earth, gone to their reward in Heaven.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.*

William A. Richardson, ex-M. C. and Senator of Illinois, and ex-Governor of Nebraska, announces: "I have assumed editorial charge of the Quincy (Ill.) *Herald*. In advanced life I am taking upon myself grave responsibilities in fields of labor that are untried by me. While I shall advance and maintain my views with fearlessness and frankness, I will endeavor to have due regard for the feelings and sensibilities of others."

Julius Wadsworth, one of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Directors, ... a candidate for Congress against S. S. Cox, in New York. Mr. Wadsworth was a candidate last year also. Mr. Chamberlain, another Director, was a candidate for Congress in the Cleveland District last year, while Mr. Mitchell, the President of the corporation, is the member-elect from the Milwaukee District. It is fair to presume that people generally would think the members of this board have some interested motive in striving to gain so many seats in Congress. Such, doubtless, is not the case. They only want to prevent the public lands in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana from being wasted in subsidies to monopolies.—*Chicago Industrial Age.*

NECROLOGY.

Report of the Sanitary Superintendent—110 Deaths Last Week, Being 13 Less than the Preceding Week—643 Deaths in October, Being 366 Less than in September—Health Officer's Report.

The Board of Health did not hold a meeting yesterday, only two of the Commissioners being present. Subjoined is a synopsis of the weekly report of the Sanitary Superintendent. Deaths during last week, 110; during the preceding week, 123; corresponding week in 1872, 149. Of the deceased thirty-two were under 1 year of age, and twenty-one between 5 and 10 years; males, 68; females, 42. The mortality by wards was as follows: First, 0; Second, 0; Third, 4; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 3; Sixth, 8; Seventh, 14; Eighth, 9; Tenth, 5; Eleventh, 10; Twelfth, 4; Thirteenth, 2; Fourteenth, 2; Fifteenth, 13; Sixteenth, 4; Seventeenth, 6; Eighteenth, 5; Nineteenth, 2; Twentieth, 1. Convulsions caused the death of 15, consumption of 10, fevers of 10, and pneumonia of 4. The mean thermometer for the week was 42 degrees.

The report of the Sanitary Superintendent for October shows the number of deaths to have been 643; during the preceding month, 1,009; for the corresponding month in 1872, 441. Accidents sent 19 persons to their graves; brain diseases, 17; cholera infantum, 52; consumption, 59; convulsions, 82; diarrhea, 29; dysentery, 10; typhoid fever, 55; small-pox, 32, and old age, 12. The ward mortality was as follows: First, 4; Second, 7; Third, 17; Fourth, 13; Fifth, 13; Sixth, 63; Seventh, 62; Eighth, 45; Ninth, 31; Tenth, 18; Eleventh, 22; Twelfth, 18; Thirteenth, 19; Fourteenth, 20; Fifteenth, 100; Sixteenth, 42; Seventeenth, 35; Eighteenth, 36; Nineteenth, 4; Twentieth, 10.

The Health Officer's report presented the annexed exhibit: Nuisances abated, 275; notices served, 225. The scavenger work had been satisfactorily done. There were received into the Small-Pox Hospital during April, 54; May, 70; June, 44; July 24; August, 15; September, 14. Total, 247. Of these, 57 died. The expenses of the hospital during the months named were $3,791.91,—a little less than $1 a day for each patient. During the month of October 1,728 nuisances had been abated, and 2,137 notices served; a large quantity of unwholesome meat and vegetables had been condemned, twenty-eight suits brought in the police courts for violations of the Health ordinances, and $383 in fines assessed. There were removed from the streets and alleys 2,295 loads of garbage, and 1,050 loads of ashes.

THE EXPOSITION.

Meeting of the Board of Directors—The Financial Statement—Net Proceeds $100,000—Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Exposition was held yesterday afternoon, N. K. Fairbank in the chair. The following members were also present: N. S. Bouton, H. H. Taylor, J. Irving Pearce, John B. Drake, Jacob Rosenberg, W. E. Doggett, George W. Lyon, T. W. Harvey, R. T. Crane, G. H. Laflin, John P. Reynolds.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee made the following lucid statement of receipts and expenditures:

Net proceeds	$100,000
Total cost of building	267,000
Labor account running Exposition	15,323
Fittings	12,981
Advertising	10,000

On motion of Mr. Drake, the matter of providing for the debts of the corporation remaining unpaid was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Taylor was added to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. Bouton, the following by-law was adopted:

Section 2. If any subscriber to the capital stock of this corporation shall fail to pay or cause to be paid in whole or in part any installment upon his, her, or their subscription to said stock for a period of 30 days after the same may be due and payable, the Board of Directors may, by a majority vote of the whole number of said Board at any regular meeting thereof forfeit such subscription to the capital stock, together with any and all sums which may have been paid thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Laws of the State of Ill. entitled an act concerning corporations &c &c.

On motion of Mr. Bouton, the Secretary was instructed to cause the proper notice to be given to delinquent subscribers, as contemplated by the act under which their corporation was organized, with a view to declaring a forfeiture of the stock of said delinquent subscribers at a future meeting of this Board.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn we adjourn to meet at this office on Saturday next at 2 p. m.

On motion, adjourned.

MASONIC.

The Supreme Council of the Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the 33d and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scotch Masonic Rite commenced their annual session in Oriental Hall, on LaSalle street, yesterday afternoon. This Council is the governing body of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, and determines questions of probity, etc., affecting the general Masonic organization. The officers are as follows:

Josiah H. Drummond, M. P. Lor. Commander.
Enoch T. Carson, P. Gr. Lt. Commander.
Joseph D. Evans, Gr. Minister of State.
Heman Ely, Gr. Treas. Gen. H. E.
Daniel Sickles, Gr. Sec. Gen. H. E.
N. B. Shurtleff, Gr. Keeper of Archives.
D. Burnham Tracy, as Gr. Capt. of Guard.
Elbridge G. Hamilton, Gr. Master of Ceremonies.
H. Stanley Goodwin, Gr. Marshal General.
Walter A. Stevens, as Gr. Standard Bearer.

The body was escorted to the hall by Apollo Commandery at 11 o'clock in the morning, a band of thirty pieces preceding them. The session was devoted to filling vacancies in committees, nothing being done which would interest the public. There were about 100 active, emeritus, and honorary members of the Council present.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FEW MORE FAMILIES WANTED TO GO TO Southern Dakota, the healthiest, nearest, and most beautiful place to emigrate to. Colony office, 159 Madison-st.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

EXPERIENCED WEATHER STRIP MEN WANTED in city and country, to sell a strip that the rubber will not pull out of. P. P. VALENTINE & CO., General Agents, 133 South Clark-st., Chicago.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 277 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TO BUILDERS—WANTED—TO GET 10 HOUSES built, frame. Address Q 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A LIQUOR LICENSE. Address H 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOU CAN GO WITH US TO COLORADO and get a good home and have all the work you want to do; we will furnish you teams and seed to commence farming; there is other business besides farming to be done. Office, Room 17 Methodist Church Block. GREEN BROS.

WANTED—A FINE BAR MIRROR ABOUT 50 BY 60 or larger. 21 South Clark-st.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY—IRON LATHES, PLANERS, drills, bolt cutter for sale at your own price, by W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—AN IMMENSE stock of engine lathes, planer and matchers, Farrar surfacers, cheap, at W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER'S, 275 South Canal-st.

MUSICAL.

A FINE PIANO AT A SACRIFICE—AN ELEGANT rosewood 7-octave piano forte, overstrung bass, square grand style, 4 round corners, a splendid instrument, in prime condition; original cost, $500; will sell with stool for $185. No. 642 Michigan-av.

NEW PIANOS FROM $250 TO $400; BOSTON AND New York makers; fully warranted. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORGANS. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

PERSONAL.

STRAYED FROM HOME—A SMALL BOY, 4 years old, with light hair, hazel eyes, and had on a calico waist and short knee-pants, and can tell his name either in English or German. Any information will be thankfully received by his parents, at No. 229 West Taylor-st. JOSIAH HARDING.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH CEMENT—100 BARRELS Portland, to close ... in lots to suit, at $5.25 per barrel. JOHN WATSON, ... Metropolitan Block.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—4 NEW BRICK HOUSES ON THROOP-st., or would exchange for good lots; 2 fine stone fronts, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-fifth-st., a bargain; brown stone front on Calumet-av.; houses on Wabash, Michigan, Prairie, Indiana, Calumet, and South Park-avs., some at a sacrifice; 2-story and basement brick house on Tyler-st., corner, $1,000 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years; 2-story frame house, Park-av., near Robey-st.; 2 cottages on Park-av.; cottages and houses in parts of the West Side; prices ranging from $3,000 up, and on terms to suit purchasers. F. EVANS & CO., 150 LaSalle-st., basement, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A HOUSE AND LOT ON Quinn-st., on very easy terms. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THREE GREAT BARGAINS, FOR only three days—50 feet on the southeast corner of Thirty-second-st. and Calumet-av., and 50 feet on the northeast corner of Thirty-third-st. and Calumet-av. Price, $20 per foot, $2,500 cash and $6,000 in one year. 63 feet by 160 on the northwest corner of Douglas-place and South Park-av., looking down the great South Park or Boulevard, one of the best prospective corners in the city. Price low, as the owner needs money. 75 feet on the northeast corner of Thirty-first-st. and Calumet-av. Very low if taken soon. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—LOOMIS-ST., near Madison, east front, No. 16, house and 48¼ feet front. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 12 LOTS ON Sampson-st., northwest corner of Loomis; title perfect. Apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 151 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY BRICK STORE, NEW, ON State-st., east front, near Thirty-seventh-st., at a great bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$450 EACH, PART CASH, WILL BUY lots on McDermott-st., near Archer-av., worth $1,000 each. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 162 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, AND LOT 25X80, on Indiana-av., south of Sixteenth-st., $7,500; a lot worth $2,000 taken in part payment. Two-story houses, and lots, each 25x75, on Tyler-st., near Hoyne, $2,500 to $3,500. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-SECOND and Sixty-third-sts., near depots, church, and school; cheap, and on easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE THAT we have the finest list of unimproved lots in Chicago and suburbs of any house in the city; some on very easy terms; others great bargains for cash. EDWIN A. RICE & E. EUGENE CALDWELL, southeast corner of Dearborn and Randolph-sts., Rooms 19 and 20 McCormick Block.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN A COTTAGE AND lot; now is your chance to buy a home cheap, or to speculate; will take an unimproved lot in part payment. EDWIN A. RICE & E. EUGENE CADWELL, 89 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS—TWO ON MICHIGAN-av. and two on Indiana-av., near Forty-ninth-st., at $50 per foot, if taken immediately. E. H. CUMMINGS, 162 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—PART CASH, AND PART FRANKLIN Bank indebtedness will be taken for first payment on lot on West Monroe-st. Address E 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT 25X125 TO ALley, completely fenced, in good condition, in a good locality; price, $1,000. $500 incumbrance, $200 cash, balance monthly payments. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK AND BRICK BASEment house, with lot, on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st., with all the modern improvements, east front; price, $7,000, $1,000 cash, balance on long time. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, DOUBLE PARlors, 3 sleeping-rooms, kitchen, pantry, closet, and good water, on Evans-av., near Forty-fifth-st.; price, $2,500, $500 cash, balance long time. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, DOUBLE PARlors, 3 sleeping-rooms, kitchen, pantry, closet, &c., Chinese veranda, blinds, nice picket fence front of cottage; price, $1,600, $200 cash, balance in monthly payments. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FULTON-ST., OGLESBY-ST., and California-av., for sale very cheap, and on easy terms, to parties who will improve immediately. Accounts against any of the Chicago Savings Banks taken in payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—2-STORY AND BASEment brick house, 11 rooms; lot 24x125, on Warren-av., near Robey-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST.—50X100 FEET, south front, on West Washington-st., near California-av., at $50 per foot. Easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV., NEAR ADAMS-ST., at a great bargain. Block of three 2-story frame houses, 5 rooms each, on 72 feet front of ground, paying a good rent. If desired a large portion of purchase will be taken in unimproved West Side property. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP WEST SIDE LOTS HANDY to cars, $500 to $700, easy terms, monthly or yearly payments. If your savings bank has not failed, would take part of your account for first payment. You know these lots will never fail, burn up, or run away. If you want them for a home, they are good, and when you want your money they will bring more than you give. EDMUND G. STILES, Agent, 99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO slaughter 3 or 4 lots on Harrison-st., near Aberdeen, for cash, and for a few days only. Streets paved, water, and gas, and good neighborhood. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FEW VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE lots at Englewood, at a bargain and on easy terms, near depots, schools, and churches, and in the very centre of improvements. SPOFFORD & BYRNE, Owners, 145 Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, at Hinsdale, a nice 7-room house, with large lot, fruit trees, water near depot, church, and school. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class house with two acres of land, near depot, one of the best in Highland Park. Will sell same for small cash payment, balance long time, low rate of interest, a good bargain for some one. Apply to W. A. JAMES, 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—1 ACRE—CORNER SEVENTY-FIFTH-st. and Stony Island boulevard. Great bargains for half costs. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I WILL SELL GOOD NEW houses at North Evanston of from 5 to 10 rooms at low figures for ten annual payments, or with nothing but interest paid annually in advance; or I will rent till next May (for cash in advance) for half price; or I will trade houses or lots at cash figures for a stock of dry-goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, or clothing. Call at my office in Evanston, or from 2 to 4 at 153 Monroe-st. D. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—LARGE CHOICE lots, 50x190 feet, $15 per foot. Easy terms. The sale of property solicited. SAMUEL POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE lots, 50x190, for $300, in monthly or annual payments. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—acres, blocks, or lots, at very low prices. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DESPLAINES IS 12 MILES FROM city limits, with good schools, 4 churches, flouring-mill, planing-mill, 3 hotels, plenty of stores, and 1,000 inhabitants. I have a 7-room cottage and 2 lots at Desplaines, $1,000, only $200 cash and $15 monthly for balance. Also, a few lots left at $100; only $10 down, and $5 a month until paid. I have a few choice lots left at Evanston, $280, only $25 down, $5 monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES NEAR CHICAGO & Pacific Railroad station; will trade for inside property and pay difference. JOHN NELSON, Room 10 Masonic Building, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—A FEW OF THOSE CHOICE RESIdence lots at South Chicago, near the Woolen Mills; $100 below usual price. J. M. BEVERLY, 17 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—5 ACRE BLOCK AT CLYDE, NEAR station; can double your money next spring. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3 NEW COTTAGES WITH GOOD water; $800 each; $200 cash, $15 per month. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PARK RIDGE—HAVING SOLD THE bulk of our beautifully-located property in this growing suburb, we offer the remainder, 14 acres, on easy terms, and at a price that will insure an early sale. This is the cheapest property out of Chicago, and 200 per cent can be made by subdividing. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME, OR EXCHANGE for choice city property—80 acres of select fruit or farming land, partly improved, adjoining the Village of Millburg, 6 and 7 miles from the docks and depots of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Mich. This property is clear. No objections to assuming a small incumbrance. See G. S. SUNDERCOOK, 87 Dearborn-st., or J. H. LEE, St. Joseph, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE WORTH $12,000; north of Twenty-fifth-st. Owners please address STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—AN ACRE TRACT SOUTH OF SIXTY-third-st. for immediate subdivision. Apply at 120 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

WANTED—A GOOD LOT AT KENWOOD OR Hyde Park, 50 or 100 feet, in exchange for city property and part cash. Address, for five days, P 56, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,000 TO $3,000, to purchase an established drug store; must be able to compound prescriptions. Address H G B, Burke's Hotel, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000, ACTIVE OR special, by A No. 1 wholesale grocery house, to extend business; correspondence strictly confidential. Address, 3 days, B 56, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH $300 TO manufacture an article costs 10 cents, will sell easily for 50. None but those with the cash need apply. Room 19, 145 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500, TO TAKE A managing interest in a cash manufacturing business that pays large profits. Goods staple. Market immense. Address Z 41, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800, IN A GENTEEL established cash-business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 88.

PARTNER WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars will buy a half interest in an established business; money secured. No. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF THE BEST paying grocery stores in the city; fine stock of groceries, imported wines and cigars, horses and wagons, etc. Must have from $3,000 to $5,000. Inquire of JOHN NELSON, Room 10 Masonic Block, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 OR $1,000, COSmetics and perfumeries; many valuable receipts. Too much business for one. Room 19, northwest corner State and Madison-sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

17 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED front room on second floor, with fire and gas, with board.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a single room to two gentlemen at a moderate price; has hot and cold water.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—WASHINGTON DINing Rooms—1 room, suitable for two gentlemen. Board, $6 per week.

279 WARREN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT SUITS of south front rooms, with first-class board, in private family; also accommodations for single gent.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME FRONT ALcove-room and room off, furnished or unfurnished. Family table. References required.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board; house newly furnished, and all modern improvements; terms reasonable.

395 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. References required.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, with closets, hot and cold water, &c., unfurnished, except carpets; also, desirable rooms; furnished. References.

548 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished; also room for single gentleman, with board.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOME suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; single room with fire; reference required.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND FLOOR FRONT room, handsomely furnished, with board; also a single room.

1121 SOUTH STATE-ST., AT THE SOUTH SIDE House—Single rooms with the best meals that can be had in the city, at from $5 to $6 per week.

BOARDERS WANTED—1,000 PEOPLE TO CALL AT Room 2, 153 East Monroe-st., and see a complete registry of all the principal boarding-houses, free of charge.

MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL (LATE TREMONT House)—Pleasant suites and single rooms to rent with board, furnished or unfurnished. Transient, $2 per day.

ROOMS, SINGLE AND EN SUITE, WITH BOARD, on Michigan-av., north of Twelfth-st. Terms reasonable. Address Z 42, Tribune office.

West Side.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE FRONT room to rent, with board. Closet, gas. Gent and wife or gents.

79 ABERDEEN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a pleasant room, to two or three gentlemen. Terms moderate.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms to rent, with board, $7 per week; convenient to Madison-st. cars; first-class neighborhood.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board.

140 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—Suite of furnished and single rooms, with good board, at very reasonable rates.

179 AND 177 WEST WASHINGTON ST.—TO RENT, with board, one single and one large room nicely furnished.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with board; new tenant.

228 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent with board, en suite or single, suitable for three gentlemen.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO LARGE and nicely furnished or unfurnished rooms, large closets, and hot and cold water, with board.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a very pleasant furnished south front room; also a single room.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen or ladies, single or double, with first-class board; very reasonable to desirable, prompt-paying parties, likely to be permanent. House contains all modern improvements, well warmed throughout, and location quiet and pleasant. Dinner at 6½ o'clock; quiet, home-like place.

North Side.

95 AND 97 NORTH CLARK-ST.—HANCOCK House—Good furnished rooms and one unfurnished, with board, very low prices, for gentlemen or ladies.

489 NORTH LASALLE-ST.—TO RENT—VERY desirable suite of furnished rooms; also a suite of front rooms, unfurnished; reference required.

SOUTHEAST CORNER STATE AND KINZIE-STS., second floor—Furnished rooms, with board, and day-board, very convenient to business.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite Rock Island Depot—Elegant rooms; good board at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

CENTRAL HOTEL, MARKET-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Washington—Good rooms and first-class board at reasonable rates. Day board $4 per week. Transient $1.50 per day. A passenger elevator constantly running.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, CORNER OF DESPLAINES and Madison-sts.—Good rooms, with board, $6 per week; commutation ticket, 21 meals, $4.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER OF JACKSON AND Dearborn-sts.; board $5 per week; transient $1 per day; meals 50 cents; lodgings 50 cents.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING—$7, $8, AND $10 PER WEEK, FOR either single or married men, will pay for pleasant room, or suite of rooms, first floor, all hot, and kept in order, including good board, in private family, conveniently situated for Chicago business men. Address C 96, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD ON the North Side for himself and wife. He will give and require the best references. Address, giving name, location, and terms, T 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR WHERE there are not many boarders by a gentleman and wife. Room and board must be first-class. Address E 13, Tribune office, giving location and terms.

BOARD—IN A FAMILY WHERE THERE ARE few or no boarders, a suite of rooms, furnished or not, for a gentleman and wife. North Side. References exchanged. Address, with terms, L 12, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH TWO OR THREE ROOMS, FOR A gentleman, wife, and two grown children; location South Division, east of State-st., where there are other boarders. Address ISRAELITE, 200 East Madison-st.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG COUPLE IN PRIVATE family on the West Side, from and after the holidays. References exchanged. Address E 55, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NEWLY FITTED UP OYSTER AND COFFEE-house, furnished complete, for sale at a bargain, $150. Location the very best; rent cheap. Call this day or evening at 74 East Madison, near State.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER ROUTE ON THE SOUTH Side for sale; will be sold cheap if taken at once. Call at 478 Thirty-seventh-st., between Wentworth-av. and Arnold-st.

A RARE CHANCE—A FINE SALOON AND BILliard hall, fine stock wines, liquors, and cigars for sale. A No. 1 place for a club-room; one of the best streets on South Side, $1,500 or $2,000 cash, balance in real estate; reasons for selling, party has to leave soon for Colorado. Address T 28, Tribune office.

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON, IN A GOOD LOcation, for sale; the best bargain ever offered. B. J. NOCKIN, 199 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO BUSINESS, SOUTHWEST corner Clark and Water-sts., for sale; small capital required. First-class location and low rent. Call to-day.

EXTRA BUSINESS CHANCE—THE FINEST stand for cigars to rent in town. For interview, address B 51, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT AND BAR, IN GOOD position, for sale; doing fine business. Address E 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WELL-FURNISHED BAKERY, with all the implements, tools, and apparatus, in good running order and doing a good business, with three horses and two wagons, to be sold cheap. Inquire for terms and description of F. W. LOWELL, Room 2, No. 20 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

I WOULD LIKE TO MEET WITH A PARTY WITH $2,500 cash to join me in buying out the best grocery stand on South Side. Address, for three days, B 94, Tribune office.

LIVERY-STABLE LEASE FOR SALE, AND LIGHT stock, together or separate. This is the best location in the city, South Side. Address, for three days, F E H, 95 Washington-st., Rooms 7 and 8.

MY SMALL BRICK PLANING-MILL FOR SALE—or exchange for time paper or unincumbered real estate. I would prefer to sell half-interest to the right man, who can put in say $6,000 to $10,000 to purchase lumber and other stock, to be explained in interview. Address I K R, 63 Fulton-st.

ONE OF THE BEST BUTCHER'S STANDS IN THE South Division for sale; sales averaging about 20 beeves weekly; large yard, barn, rendering facilities, cellar, and all other conveniences, with family dwelling-rooms above. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

PERSONS DESIRING TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS will please call at my office. No humbugs offered. J. M. BEVERLEY, 17 Methodist Church Block.

PARTIES WANTING TO PURCHASE A GOOD restaurant cheap, a cigar store, billiard-hall, or boarding-house, can do so by calling at our office this day, 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESMAN & CO.

SPLENDID BUSINESS OPENINGS ON HAND. Parties with cash or real estate please call. Bargains. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

SAMPLE-ROOM AND BILLIARD HALL (FIRST-class), doing a good business, for sale. First-class customers. B. J. NOCKIN, 199 East Randolph-st.

THE WHOLE OR ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A REtail drug business for sale. A competent druggist with $3,000 to $5,000 can have a rare opportunity, either to purchase or take charge of the business. Address C 94, Tribune office.

THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES FOR "HARvey's Universal Barrel-Head," useful for all purposes, for sale. The head can be removed from barrels without disturbing the hoops. Address A. HARVEY, Steubenville, Ohio.

$500 WILL BUY MY HALF INTEREST IN A genteel office business, paying clear $400 per month. Stock on hand for the money. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$10,000 CASH WILL BUY HALF INTEREST in a manufacturing business, paying $10,000 per annum; stock on hand, $15,000. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$12,000—SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND MANUfactory at Mishawaka, Ind., for sale; one-half real estate and cash. For further particulars apply to HILL & BLISS, 54 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

TO LOAN—FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS ON choice city real estate or improved Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR TWO YEARS; CITY REAL estate security $8,000. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 110 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $5,000 OR $10,000, ON good city property, part improved and part not improved. Will allow 10 per cent interest and a commission. Address B 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—$7,000, OR $8,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS. Will pay 10 per cent and 1 per cent commission. Security satisfactory. Address E 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 TO $5,000—TWO NEW BRICK houses, modern improvements, worth three times the amount, on Adams-st. Address K 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES ON Throop-st.
House completely furnished on Indiana, and all modern improvements.
Cottage on Oakley-st., $20 per month.
Cottage on Pratt-place, $25 per month.
Lower part of house on Tyler-st.
Six nice rooms on West Madison-st.
Cottage on Park-av.
Furnished house on Warren-av.
Apply to F. EVANS & CO., 150 LaSalle-st. (basement), Bryan Block.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 6 rooms; also a number of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHARMING AND COMMODIOUS COTtage, 467 Second, between Lincoln and Robey-sts. First-class neighborhood. Key at 465. S. T. KING, 113 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 223 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST., HOUSE of 6 rooms with gas and water; 1 block from street-cars. Apply on premises, or at 43 South Market-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME ON THIRTY-seventh-st. near Ellis-av. Rent very low. Would rent part house. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 43 CASS-ST., NEAR CORNER OF Illinois. Three-story brick with all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1089 INDIANA-AV. TWO-STORY frame; would prefer to rent to May 1874. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 897 WABASH-AV. THREE-STORY brick, 12 rooms, all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF TWELFTH-st., two-story frame house with furniture; 738 Wabash-av., two-story and basement frame house, in good repair, with furnace; reasonable terms. O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON, Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN GOOD ORDER; owner wishes to reserve 1 or 2 rooms, and will make rent low to good tenant. Inquire of BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, THREE-STORY basement brick, all modern improvements, to a small private family. Owner will board if desired. Apply at 56 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF A building containing nine rooms and two closets on liberal terms. Inquire at No. 151 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TILL MAY 1—A HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, with all modern conveniences, completely furnished, on Forrest-av., south of Thirty-first-st. Address M, Carrier 13 D.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, No. 78 North Curtis-st. Rent only $30 per month. Possession immediately. Apply at 76 North Curtis-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM COTTAGE, 286 PARK-AV.
Two-story house, 7 rooms, Washington-st., $35.
Two-story brick house, Washington-st., 12 rooms.
Six or 12 rooms, 2d and 3d floors, well situated for large family or boarding-house. D. LEONARD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS; rent $30; No. 73 Lincoln-st., near Washington-av. Inquire at 674 Washington-av., corner Lincoln-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—CHEAP—WITH OR WITHOUT FURniture, for six months or longer, house at Hyde Park; 8 rooms. Address Room 5, 35 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms in second or third story, brick building, have inside blinds, with gas; water and closets same floor; low rent to permanent tenants. Apply at Room 40, 106 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM IN a business block, suitable for a sleeping-room or office; rent only $12 per month; also desirable offices. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, AT 264 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONE NICE LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bed-room. Inquire on premises, 29 Thirty-eighth-st., or 289 State-st., third floor.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, AT 126 WEST JACKSON-st., $25 a month. JAMES LOMAX, 249 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. BY THE DAY, week, or month, in public block northwest corner of Halsted and Madison-sts., entrances 63 South Halsted-st. Apply at Room 12, second floor.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, 6 rooms each, suitable for boarding-house, on West Madison-st. D. LEONARD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS AND CLOSETS, 42 EAGLE-st. Rent, $15. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 110 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—4 NICE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING on West Madison-st.; only $16 per month. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS. Day board convenient. Apply at 250 East Indiana-st., near Rush-st. bridge.

TO RENT—5 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, SECOND floor, new brick building, $30, in advance; water and all modern improvements. No. 80 West Van Buren.

TO RENT—AT 483 MICHIGAN-AV., AT $13 PER month, a large unfurnished room, and pantry and closet, on second floor; modern improvements.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, price $20, $22, and $25 per month, including care, gas, and fire. 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A KITCHEN AND BED-ROOM; WATER and place for coal; rent, $10. Inquire over store 665 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A YOUNG WIDOW HAVING A NICELY-furnished room would like to rent the same to a responsible gentleman. Address U 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board. 222 East Washington-st. Also a 5 room cottage, furnished, the furniture will be sold cheap. For further information call at 222 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED SLEEPING rooms within half block of Chamber of Commerce at $10; would sell furniture and carpets very cheap if taken immediately. Address Q 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON FOURTH-AV., NEAR HARRISON-st., two rooms suitable for housekeeping. Apply to Pekin Tea Company, 376 State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—A NEW, WELL-LIGHTED STORE ON Madison-st., suitable for dry goods, clothing, or hardware. D. LEONARD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE NICEST, COSIEST, snuggest little offices in the city, furnished or unfurnished; very cheap. Inquire of the janitor, 147 Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE BUILDING KNOWN AS 67 AND 69 South Canal-st. (near Madison), with engine. A desirable location for a manufacturing establishment. Cheap rents and cheap power, part of which is used in adjoining building. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS for light housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished; or two rooms, with board; state locality and terms. Address U 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, a room with or without board. Address, giving location and terms, E 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF THREE adults, a furnished house of 8 to 10 rooms in South Division, east of State-st. Rent must be moderate. Address, giving location, C G, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, with all modern improvements, on one of the leading avenues of the South Side, containing not less than 15 rooms. Best of references given. Address, stating terms, L 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR SUITE OF rooms on North Side, east of Wells-st., and south of North-av., suitable for small family; must be very cheap. Address E 74, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED UNINCUMbered property in city, town, or country, five well located houses and lots on South Side, and 800 feet choicest suburban property, unincumbered. Woodland Park and Cottage Grove-av., 125x120, choicest property. Norwood Park blocks or lots. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—300 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., just south of city limits; want a No. 1 farm within 50 miles of Chicago. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD CHEAP LOTS, A cottage and lot on Twenty-sixth-st., near Wallace. No incumbrance; price, $2,500. LAWRENCE & MOFFETT, 151 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD, STEADY, SOUND working horse for coal, or will sell cheap for cash. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 129 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IOWA IMPROVED AND UNIMproved land for Chicago property. Will assume incumbrance. A. HARSHBERGER, Room 8, Tribune Building.

TO EXCHANGE—A NUMBER OF FARMS FOR Chicago property; will assume encumbrance or pay cash difference. Call and examine our list. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—3-STORY MARBLE FRONT, ON South Side, for an unencumbered lot on North Side worth $12,000. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE NEW, ELEGANT SAND stone front houses on South Side. Clear of all incumbrance. Brick barns. This elegant property will be sold for a small cash payment on each house, and balance in good residence property on South Side. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT ON ASHLAND-AV., BEtween Indiana and Fourth-sts., for a lot in better locality on West Side; will pay difference in cash. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CITY PROPERTY for a small farm near Chicago and near railroad; prefer property in Waukegan. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—300 FEET ON INDIANA-av., worth $9,000, and $2,000 cash, for house and lot on State-st., north of Twelfth, or frame house and lot on Wabash av., north of Twenty-second-st.; will assume $3,000 to $5,000 mortgage. J. HENRY WELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING OF ALL kinds, wholesale and retail, at GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, No. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ARMY CLOTH by the yard or piece at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FURS, FURS, FURS—AT 185 SOUTH Clark-st., Room 1, up-stairs. A few sets of ladies' fine mink, seal, sable, ermine, and other furs at half price. The cash must be had.

FOR SALE—SCHOONER C. A. KING; CAPACITY, 21,000 bu corn. For particulars inquire at 118 Eighteenth-st., cor. Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW; EVERYbody buys; wages, $30 per week; expenses paid. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN CITY or country can easily make $3 to $8 a day selling our goods. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE; pays 100 per cent. Agents make $4 to $7 per day. Room 19, 145 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; STATE AGE, EXPErience, and salary expected; one acquainted with farm machinery accounts preferred; must come well recommended. Address E 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN AS CANVASSERS in every town and city of the West to sell a practical article that every housekeeper must necessarily have. Respectable men looking for a profitable business for this winter don't be prejudiced, but come and investigate. It's no trinket. 305 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—IN AN IRON STORE A STRONG BOY, capable of working in the stock. One who writes a good hand and can make himself useful in the office preferred. Must reside with his parents, and be willing to work for a small salary. Apply between 10 and 12 to TYNG & CO., 61 South Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO EXPERIENCED dry goods salesmen for the silk department. No other need apply. MANDEL BROS., Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER; good salary; steady work. 450 Archer-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT RAILroad blacksmith, who has had experience in spring-work, &c., and who is also a competent machinist, can have work at good wages, if he is satisfactory on trial. For particulars, inquire at 789 West Madison-st., immediately.

WANTED—HORSESHOER, AT 650 BLUE ISLAND-av. Apply for one week.

WANTED—ONE GOOD TINNER, ONE GOOD AT jobbing. Come Wednesday morning. J. L. SWAN, Sixty-third-st., Englewood, Ill.

WANTED—3 CARPENTERS TO GO A SHORT distance in country; two will be paid $3 per day; one to lay off work and superintend, $3.50. Call between 9 and 10 a. m., at 371 Sedgewick-st. About 25 days' work.

WANTED—A WELL-EXPERIENCED BOOT and shoe salesman. German preferred. First-class reference required. No one else need apply. Call at 243 West Madison-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—COACHMAN, AT 630 WABASH-AV.; A man who thoroughly understands his business, and make himself generally useful, and can come well recommended for honesty and ability; for such good wages will be paid.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD MEN FOR INDIANA, 100 choppers for Ohio, 10 coal-miners. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT AND ENERGETIC men, to sell new and finely-illustrated standard works. O. J. GRIFFITHS, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AT 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 9, MEN (farmers preferred) to earn $75 per week in country. L. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT that will pay them from $4 to $8 a day to call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD CITY references and mechanical taste to canvass. Architects and builders on salary and commission. Address E 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY 18 YEARS OLD TO MAKE HIMself useful about the house. Call at second house south of Thirty-ninth-st. on east side of Prairie-av., from 8 to 9 a. m.

WANTED—BOY, IN A LAW OFFICE. APPLY, AT 10 o'clock, at Room 30 Nixon Building, 175 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL LIGHT GOODS IN CITY or country; sell quick for 25 and 50 cents; cost 8 and 16 cents. A. RAY, Room 18, 154 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY STATE—BIGGEST chance ever offered to all out of employment; don't complain of hard times while you can make $40 per week above expenses; everybody buys, anyone can sell. CHANG CHANG CO., 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD WAITER, TO WAIT AT DINners only, at BENNETT'S, rear 33 South Water-st.

WANTED—A FEW GENTLEMEN TO SOLICIT advertisements; call from 9 to 11. GEO. MACDONALD & CO., Room 12 Lakeside Building.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO CHORES, 73 WEST Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR A boot and shoe house, to commence Jan. 1. L. B. MONTANYA & Co., 33 Market-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO TRAVEL OR LOCATE WITH new articles; also partner wanted with $300. CONCHA COMPANY, 36 North Canal-st., Room 4.

WANTED—MEN WITH OR WITHOUT EXperience to travel in a light business. Money made without risk. American Novelty Company, 183 Clark-st., Room 23.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—COMPETENT COLORED GIRL FOR general housework, for family of two, at 1114 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK IN a private boarding-house; must understand plain cooking. Apply at 120 Illinois-st.

WANTED—GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply at 45 North Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD AMERICAN OR GERMAN girl can find a situation to do housework in a family of two persons, at 847 Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRL, 194 PARK-AV., COR. ROBEY-st. German or Norwegian.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be good cook, washer, and ironer; good permanent place. 167 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE SERVANT-GIRL for general housework, at 644 Washington-st.

WANTED—A STRONG NORWEGIAN OR GERman girl for second-work; one not afraid to work. Apply at 609 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT THE CHRISTIAN UNION HOLLY Tree Dining-Rooms, 130 Fifth-av., 1 pastry-cook and 1 dish-washer. Call to-day.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 14 OR 16 TO WASH dishes and help in a kitchen. Apply 851 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of two. No Irish. Apply at 108 Honore-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, TO SEW and assist in care of children. Apply at 878 Prairie-av.

WANTED—3 DRESSMAKERS AT 743 STATE-ST., up-stairs.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GIRL, 15 YEARS OLD, TO TAKE care of a baby during the day. Must live on West Side and go home nights. Inquire at 396 West Randolph.

Laundresses.

WANTED—1 FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND IRONer, 1 dining-room girl, 1 chambermaid, at Merchants' Hotel, corner Clark and Lake-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A COMPETENT HAND TO RUN A Lamb knitter at 341 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LADIES—$3 TO $8 A DAY MADE BY selling rubber goods; one lady made $9.50 in four hours. MRS. PALMER, Room 18, 154 East Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANYONE HAVING CHEAP HORSES CAN DISPOSE of them at the Chicago Horse Market, 25 and 27 West Washington-st. We want to buy a car-load.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST RIDING AND driving span of Shetland ponies in the State. Handsomely matched, good style, and excellent travelers. Well broke for children to ride or drive; also span of Messenger mares. One of them is fast. Also new buggy. Will be sold cheap. Apply from 10 to 2, at HATCH'S Stable, 301 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF THEIR VALUE, PAIR BAY mares, fine drivers; good buggy or carriage horse, and 10 work horses; also open buggy and harness. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HARNESSES, SADDLE BRIDLES, surcingles, horse blankets, rubber horse covers, &c., wholesale and retail. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

HORSES KEPT FOR THE WINTER; WARM basement stable, sand floor; carriages stored. C. H. BECKWITH & SONS, 113 and 115 South Water-st.

WANTED—HORSES TO WINTER, AT MOUNT Forrest. Good care. Feed and shelter guaranteed at $1.50 per week. Apply at Room 3, 143 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A GOOD-SIZED PONY. Address, with price, B 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT WHITEHEAD'S STABLE, COR. Fifty-fifth-st. and Hyde Park-av., horses and buggies. None need come but who mean business, for two weeks. H. A. MORGAN.

WANTED—TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS FOR horse; must be in good order; price about $100. Address, by letter, BUGGY, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE (SECOND-hand), cheap for cash. Address C. SMITH, care P. O. Box 110, giving description and price, and say where carriage and owner may be seen.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness in exchange for liquors, or would trade for either. Address S, Box 83, P. O.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTON WITH agate setting, square pattern. A liberal reward will be given if left at 13 East Washington-st., in basement.

LOST—A BLACK FUR BOA ON STATE-ST., IN THE vicinity of Field, Leiter & Co.'s, or on Monroe or Adams-sts. Finder will be rewarded on calling at Room 23, Bryan Block.

STOLEN—HIRED BY A YOUNG MAN, GIVING his name as Wm. Lovejoy, from the stable 85 and 87 South Halsted-st., a light gray horse, 8 years old, fifteen hands one inch high, rather rough built, a square trotter, silver-plated harness, somewhat worn, the hitch strap fastened to the bridle with copper rivets, top buggy, black latch body, red running gear, patent wheels, gray lap-robe, striped with red and white. Anybody returning or giving information of the above property, will be liberally rewarded. D. B. ABRAHAMS.

SEWING MACHINES.

AT A BARGAIN—A LATE IMPROVED GROVER & Baker family sewing machine, complete and perfect; cost, a short time since, $70; price, $22. No. 563 Michigan-av.

BUY YOUR MACHINES AT 214 SOUTH HALSTED-st., the only regular West Side Singer office. Machines sold on monthly payments. Office open evenings.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, AND PAY for it in sewing. 174 South Clark-st., up stairs.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy terms, and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 165 West Madison-st.

MISS SHALLENBERGER, PHYSICIAN, TEST, AND business medium; developing also, 112 W. Madison-st.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession, telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power, at her rooms, 192 West Madison-st., Rooms 3 and 4, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

SEANCE BY JACOBES BROTHERS, FORMERLY Michigan born, at 405 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman in a dry-goods store. Answer received this week. U 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME GOOD HOUSE by a young man with an extensive business experience; is a first-class correspondent, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and at present engaged in business on his own account; liberal arrangements will be made for the winter. E 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks English, German, and Scandinavian, eight years' experience in the retail grocery; best of city references; willing to work. Address E 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale store; one who can come well recommended. Address 74 West Wood-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN wholesale or retail drug store; has had a good many years' experience. Address for three days E 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXperience as salesman or bill-clerk; best of references. Address E 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXperience as bookkeeper or assistant; can bring good recommendations as to ability, etc. Address E 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK IN a wholesale house, by a young man 19 years of age; can make himself generally useful; salary no object; permanent employment desired. Refer to his present employers. Address FRANK WARREN, 223 East Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper; best city reference given as to honesty, capacity, and character. Address U 65, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER; SIXTEEN years' experience, and good city references. Inquire at 234 South Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN AS engineer, machinist, finisher; can run a steamboat. Address 429 South Canal-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER young man, as coachman. Understands the care of horses thoroughly, and is a carpenter by trade, is willing to make himself generally useful. Address E 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, STEADY man, in a store or to take care of horses. Address E 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A NO. 1 man in every respect, as references will indicate. Please address F 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family by a young Frenchman; can give reference from last place employed. Address E 43, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (single), 25 years of age, being strictly honest and having good moral habits, is carpenter by trade, to act as porter or janitor. Is well acquainted with city, and can come well recommended. Wages not so much an object as permanent employment. Address W. HENDRICKS, No. 28 Shurtleff-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME WHOLESALE store as porter by a man that has a family to take care of. Q 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR, AND CARE of steam heating apparatus, to attend engine, &c., by a thoroughly competent and trustworthy man; best city references. Address M 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 17 years old, that would be willing to work at most anything; is good at pen and figures; best of reference given. M 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR OR GENeral outside business; am thoroughly acquainted with the city; have been collector for a firm in the city seven years; can give an unlimited number of first-class city references. Address T 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, AS cook. Call at 524 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PRIVATE family as nurse. Call at 73 Miller-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, to do housework or second work, or take care of children. Call or address 600 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK, by a respectable girl. Please call at 551 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Swedish girl, to do general housework; come well recommended; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at 562 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, to do second work in a private family; is a good sewer by hand; can sew on the machine, or do embroidering. Please call for two days at 128 Second-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a private family, or chamber work in a boarding-house. Call at 318 Carroll-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK OR DO GENeral housework. Apply at 43 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl to do up-stairs or general housework. Speaks good English. Call at 362 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or general housework. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Inquire at 250 Jefferson-st., Wednesday and Thursday.

SITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family; not particular what part of the city; good home and small wages. Call or address at 419 Erie-st., near the lake.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DINING-ROOM GIRL or chambermaid. Can be seen a 254 Wabash-av., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work; reference if required. Please call at 186 North Curtis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO COOK in a small family; also one as meat or pastry cook in a hotel or restaurant. 227 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook, in a boarding-house; best references given from her last place. Address 130 Indiana-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. 373 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Reference given. Call at 355 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family. Please call from 1 to 4 p. m., at 251 Carroll-st., near Morgan.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMan as meat or pastry cook in a large boarding house or hotel. Please call at 111 Fourteenth-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work or to assist in general housework. Apply at 101 East Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family (washing objected to) or in a first-class boarding-house; reference can be given. 387 Fourth-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to take care of children and sew; has sewing machine; would assist at housekeeping. Can give 4 years' reference from one family. Call or address at present employer's Room 428, Sherman House; no objection to country.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL. Please call at 120 North Green-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress; no objections to light work. Call or address 470 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, BY A young woman, in dressmaking family, at $3 a week and board; is a good sewer, and can run the Singer sewing machine; have worked at dressmaking for some time on the South Side. Address B 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS—UNderstands dressmaking and children's clothes; can run any machine or furnish one; will work cheap. Address for 2 days, CAPEL HALL, Brighton, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, by the day or week; would not object to assist at light work; gives good references. Address M 74, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS OR nurse; South or West Side preferred; address E 22, Tribune.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS housekeeper; understands all kinds of sewing, and is willing to take care of children; address Mrs. MAY, Twenty-ninth-st., between Stewart-av. and Hanover-st., third house west of Stewart-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in a respectable family, or as a companion for a lady. B 85, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S Office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY ONE WISHING help apply at 529 State-st.; the best imported German, Norwegian, and Swedish girls; orders promptly supplied.

SITUATIONS WANTED—NO CHARGE FOR HELP—Hotels, restaurants, laundresses, stores, boarding and private houses, send in your orders. We have all kinds of first-class female help. 379 East Madison-st., Room 12.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—COPYING, BY A YOUNG lady who has had some experience, and can give good references. Address W 60, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A $100 PARLOR SUIT—7 PIECES FOR $50; A $75 secretary for $30; an elegant centre-table, cost $50, for $22; an oval pier mirror for $35; easy chair for $10; a $75 sofa for $15; a $75 sewing machine for $35; a $150 parlor organ for $90; ornaments and pictures cheap; all fine goods, in perfect condition, at private residence 664 Michigan-av.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLments at lowest cash prices. Chamber suites, parlor suites, lounges, wardrobes, etc. It is for your interest to examine our stock and prices. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 363 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGEST SIZE "MORNING Glory" stove, used only a short time, and as good as new; will be sold at a sacrifice, as we are using steam. Apply at Adams, Blackmer & Lyon Publishing Company, 182 South Clark-st., second floor, Room 8.

IF YOU HAVE FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, sewing-machines, pianos, or any kind of household goods or merchandise to dispose of, call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 51 South Canal-st.

L. C. COHEN, AUCTIONEER, 65 SOUTH CANAL-st., pays the highest price for furniture and household goods.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL FURNITURE OR merchandise of any description should call immediately on J. W. HAVENS & CO., 43 East Randolph-st., near State.

PARTIES BREAKING UP HOUSE OR HAVING household goods to dispose of will find a cash buyer by addressing L-LAND, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—NEW AND elegant designs—surpasses all; seven styles, all sizes, adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office and store, occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead; a perfect bed. Sold on installments. Prices—$25 to $110. N. B.—The Empire Office Desk now ready—the novelty of the times. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 363 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SOME NICE PARLOR AND CHAMBER furniture; will exchange a good suburban lot, free of incumbrance. Address R, Box 140, P. O.

WANTED—A CABINET OR EMPIRE PARLOR Bedstead. Call on or address A. B., 33 North Sheldon-st.

BILLIARDS.

Second Day of the Great Chicago Billiard Tournament.

Cyrille Dion vs. Slosson, Daly vs. Snyder, Garnier vs. Bessunger, Daly vs. Slosson.

The Eastern Players Victorious in Four Remarkable Games.

Maurice Daly Makes the Unprecedented Run of 153, and an Average of Over 12.

The billiard tournament now in progress at Kingsbury Music Hall was well attended yesterday afternoon and evening, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather. The games played, accounts of which will be found below, were in many respects remarkable, and proved highly entertaining to those who witnessed them, not a few of whom were ladies. When the tournament is resumed, the elegant Exposition table of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, which has given so much satisfaction to the players, will give place to one of another manufacture, the contract which the managers entered into stipulating that four makes of tables shall be allowed equal representation.

THE THIRD GAME

of the tournament was begun at half-past 1 o'clock between Cyrille Dion, of New York, and George Slosson, of this city. Mr. Michael Foley was the referee. It was conceded even by Slosson himself that he stood but a poor show of winning, but he underestimated himself. The first 100 points of the game, viewed as a contest between players supposed to possess about equal skill, was very uninteresting, Dion having it all his own way, but as an exhibition of billiards on the part of the visiting player it was well worth seeing. In the first quarter of the match Dion made four double-figure runs, ranging from 10 to 21, and, while being favored with good breaks, played generally with that grace and precision which is peculiarly his own. Slosson played very poorly at the commencement of the game, but he improved as it progressed, and at times played remarkably well. In the eighth inning he made 21, and in the fifteenth and sixteenth 11 and 15 respectively, which placed him on pretty even terms with his competitor, who, at this stage of the game, was not doing himself justice. By a run of 10 in the nineteenth inning Dion turned his first hundred, the score standing 108 to 71 in his favor. Slosson, in the twenty-first inning, completely took the wind out of his sails by a cleverly executed run of 43, which developed all his features of nursing and playing for position. The run brought him around the corner and put him ahead of Dion, the score standing 143 to 115, and subsequent runs of 24, 14, and 21 still further improved his chances of success. Dion knocked out an occasional double-figure run, but he played in bad luck as a general thing, and did not seem to be in harmony with the game. His score is marked by several ciphers and small runs at this stage of the game, it appearing impossible for him to play with anything like his customary skill. Slosson, on the other hand, was in his best vein, and manipulated the balls with rare judgment and coolness. Dion could not catch up with him, though he tried in every possible way. Every now and then the young Chicagoan would get in a double-figure run ranging from 11 to 34, which kept him well in the lead. In the forty-seventh inning a run of 15 brought him into his last hundred, the score then standing 306 to 209. Dion, seeing defeat by a mere boy staring him in the face, began to do some decent playing, and the advantage of his young opponent rapidly decreased before runs of 26, 25, and 28. The latter was made in the fifty-seventh inning, and put Cyrille on his last hundred, the score being 333 to 324 in his favor. A run of 17 two innings afterward gave him a good margin to work upon, and as Slosson began to show signs of weakness in a few shots, his wary competitor improved the appearance of his string by additions of 17 and 24. They came in good time, as Slosson in the sixty-fourth inning made a splendid run of 54, which put him ahead and left him but a few points to go. Dion followed with 12, and again secured the lead. Only 5 points were now left for him to make, while Slosson had but 12. The game became exciting as each player, after making two or three shots, missed, either from nervousness or through some unlooked-for accident. When Dion had but 1 to go, Slosson had 6, and, after making 3 of them, was unfortunate enough to make a miscue, which lost him the game. He has every reason to be proud of the close and gallant struggle which he made against such an experienced player as Cyrille Dion; but the latter has nothing to boast of. Following is the score of the game:

Dion—3, 15, 5, 0, 18, 2, 21, 10, 3, 0, 3, 7, 4, 0, 1, 2, 4, 0, 10, 0, 2, 0, 5, 21, 1, 10, 0, 11, 4, 0, 1, 4, 8, 0, 5, 3, 7, 0, 0, 2, 3, 7, 24, 2, 0, 0, 11, 26, 8, 1, 1, 1, 2, 25, 1, 1, 28, 0, 17, 0, 4, 24, 0, 5, 12, 3, 1, 1.
Total—400.
Slosson—0, 5, 0, 2, 1, 4, 0, 21, 1, 2, 4, 3, 0, 1, 11, 15, 0, 1, 4, 0, 43, 1, 24, 14, 1, 21, 6, 0, 2, 1, 0, 12, 11, 3, 2, 0, 34, 0, 2, 8, 0, 2, 11, 0, 0, 18, 15, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0, 11, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 5, 0, 2, 0, 0, 54, 0, 0, 3.
Total—397.
Average—Dion, 5 15-17; Slosson, 5 62-67.
Highest Runs—Dion, 28, 26, 24, 24, 25; Slosson, 43, 34, 21, 54.
Time of Game—Two hours and 30 minutes.

THE FOURTH GAME

was also played in the afternoon. After Mr. John W. Blaisdell was chosen referee, Maurice Daly, of New York, and Peter Snyder, of Chicago, banked for the lead and choice of balls. Snyder won, but failed to count on his first shot. Both players commenced the game well, Daly putting together a fine run of 29 in the third inning, which Peter excelled with a run of 34 in the fifth—a fine display of nursing. He slipped up when the balls were together and close to a corner, and left Daly a position from which he made 16. A miss by Snyder again left the balls in good shape for Maurice, and he added 25 to his string by good playing. Snyder again missed, and the skillful representative of the East increased his lead 43 points, which were magnificently made, and placed him on his second hundred. Snyder followed him up with 38, ending on a miss of an easy shot through carelessness. In the thirteenth inning Daly got in another splendid run of 47, mainly through nursing, and two innings afterward a run of 15 enabled him to turn into his third hundred, the score standing 211 to 106 in his favor. Snyder played very carelessly during this portion of the game, missing shots that an average amateur could have made with ease, and leaving plenty of good breaks for his opponent, who was not slow to take advantage of them. Play on both sides was tame up to the twenty-fourth inning, when Daly, who seemed to monopolize all the luck and skill, made a neat run of 18, slipping up on a draw shot, and giving to Peter the benefit of a good leave, which he failed to improve. From this time forward Snyder was practically out of the game, playing without care or spirit. The spectators could not see where he was inferior to Daly in his handling of the balls when he set his mind to the task, but he did not often do this, unfortunately, and therefore suffered a crushing defeat. Daly's play was almost perfect throughout. Fortune smiled on him in nearly everything that he attempted, and the result is apparent in the number of double-figure runs which ornament his score, and his handsome average of 10. Following is the score:

Snyder—0, 8, 3, 2, 34, 0, 0, 38, 3, 8, 4, 0, 1, 7, 3, 0, 2, 8, 6, 1, 0, 0, 1, 8, 2, 4, 1, 0, 2, 11, 0, 0, 0, 10, 1, 2, 7, 2, 0, 6. Total, 189.
Daly—1, 6, 29, 0, 16, 25, 43, 0, 3, 13, 0, 1, 47, 2, 1, 15, 0, 2, 1, 5, 0, 0, 2, 13, 0, 3, 11, 18, 10, 2, 0, 2, 55, 23, 0, 19, 13, 7, 14. Total, 400.
Average—Snyder, 3 39-40; Daly, 10.
Highest Runs—Synder, 34, 38; Daly, 55, 47, 43, 29, 25.
Time of Game—1 hour 45 minutes.

THE FIFTH GAME

was begun at half-past 7 in the evening, the players being Albert Garnier, of New York, and John Bessunger, of Chicago, and the referee, Mr. T. Z. Cowles. Bessunger won the lead, and counting on the first shot, started off in his usual harum-scarum manner. He did not go very far, however. The first event of the game deserving of special mention, was a beautiful run by Garnier in the fourth inning. Finding the balls in comparatively favorable shape, he, by a series of masterly strokes, got them speedily under his control, and exhibited some of the finest playing that has ever been witnessed in this city. He ended at 82, the highest run of the tournament so far, and, but an unfortunate and unlooked-for kiss when the balls were still together, he would in all probability have made over 100. Bessunger followed with 8, and again left a soft thing behind. Garnier only took 10, missing on a long and almost impossible masse. Both missed in the next inning, and Garnier in the three succeeding ones, Bessunger meanwhile getting in two runs of 11 and one of 8. In the tenth inning Garnier succeeded in huddling the balls on the rail, and manipulated them with astonishing delicacy of touch until he had made 45. They then became separated, but a few shots sufficed to bring them under his control again, and he continued on to 57, where he failed on another difficult masse. The run turned him on his second hundred, the call being, Garnier, 150; Bessunger, 47. The latter player, who had made a good showing all along, put in a neat 15, ending on a long kiss shot, and leaving a very unfavorable spread for his opponent. Two or three hard draws and cushion shots got the spheres into some sort of shape, and there was every prospect for another heavy run, when the player missed on a draw, after making 16. In the thirteenth inning the Frenchman put 27 to his string, making during the run a wonderful serpentine masse, and missing one of the easiest follow-shots imaginable. Bessunger was not doing much meanwhile. But for a freeze in the fourteenth inning Garnier would certainly have added another large run to his score, having the three balls in a heap when the accident occurred. He was compelled to desist after making 3, but made up for it in the following inning with a run of 23, which was brought to a close by a miss of a draw shot. The run turned him on his third hundred, the call being 221 to 79 in his favor. Bessunger made a feeble effort to do something, but succeeded only in leaving the balls in such shape that Garnier made 21, the miss being on an easy shot. The mercurial Bessunger made three or four brilliant shots, and then subsided, while Garnier took 14 out of what was left. In the nineteenth inning, John executed a very pretty run of 37, mainly by round-the-table play, but was careless enough to miss the easiest shot he had, and leave a set-up. The call gave him 125 to 258. The break yielded Garnier 19, his customary luck in the matter of freezing accompanying him. The play was exceedingly tame on both sides up to the thirtieth inning, when Garnier shook off the lethargy that seemed to affect him, and put in a run of 31, missing as usual on an easy shot. The call now showed the relative positions of the players at 327 for Garnier, and 146 for Bessunger. The latter increased his score in the next inning by duplicating his opponent's run in the previous one, which was cleverly accomplished. The end of the run was marked by the usual silly miss of a perfectly plain shot. Garnier failed to count, and John, who was playing remarkably well, knocked out 29 in fine style, which turned him on his third hundred, and made the game stand 207 to 327. Three innings further on he made 14, while Garnier was missing right along and ruining his average. He improved a little in the thirty-ninth inning, when he succeeded in making 10. Bessunger followed with a fine run of 33, which his flighty way of playing brought to an end when everything was favorable to a continuation. Though Garnier found the balls well laid out, he could not make more than 3, and Bessunger made 22, missing a fine shot. Garnier followed with 15, and then the inevitable freeze interfered and put an end to the run. Bessunger now began to play a beautiful game, making the most extraordinary cushion shots, but not being favored with luck in the matter of breaks. A splendid run of 21 in the forty-seventh inning sent him to his last hundred, the score standing 317 for him to 370 for Garnier. The latter had fallen far below his average, and was unquestionably affected by the brilliant play of his opponent. Bessunger followed up his run of 21 with another of 19, missing only when an exceedingly difficult cushion shot presented itself. Gariner followed with 8, missing a long masse, and again with 2, which were given him by a palpable scratch. In the next inning he made 6, leaving him but 9 to go, and as Bessunger had unaccountably let up in the last few shots, it seemed as if he would make them without any trouble. But both were nervous, and made frequent misses. At last, in the fifty-fourth inning, Garnier made the 7 points necessary to complete the game, which took two hours and twenty minutes to play. Following is the score:

Bessunger—5, 1, 0, 1, 8, 0, 11, 11, 2, 8, 15, 6, 3, 6, 2, 3, 5, 1, 37, 8, 0, 3, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 5, 0, 31, 29, 2, 2, 14, 6, 0, 0, 0, 34, 22, 0, 8, 2, 7, 4, 21, 19, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0. Total, 340.
Garnier—0, 1, 0, 82, 10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 57, 16, 2, 27, 3, 23, 21, 14, 2, 19, 8, 3, 6, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 31, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 10, 3, 15, 0, 11, 0, 1, 0, 5, 8, 2, 6, 1, 1, 0, 7. Total, 400.
Averages—Bessunger, 6 8-27; Garnier, 7 11-27.
Highest Runs—Bessunger, 37, 34, 41, 29, 22; Garnier, 82, 57, 27, 31, 23.
Time of Game—2 hours 20 minutes.

THE SIXTH GAME

of the tournament, and the last one of the evening, was then commenced between Maurice Daly, of New York, and George Slosson, of Chicago. Mr. Michael Foley occupied the referee's chair. The lead was won by Slosson, who counted on the first shot, but missed the second, and left the balls heaped. Daly made 9 from them, and nothing of consequence occurred until the fourth inning, when Slosson made 10. In the following inning Daly made 16. The game progressed very evenly, with good runs on both sides, up to the last half of the twelfth inning, when Daly got the balls in shape, and made the largest run that has ever been made in a public game in this country—153! It was accomplished by delicate nursing and the most perfect position playing, and was as a whole the most astonishing feat ever performed by an American billiard-player. No description that could be written would do it justice. The player was loudly applauded as he reached and passed the marks set up by other players, such as the runs of 69 and 83 made in the present tournament by Ubassy and Garnier, the run of 113, which was the highest in the recent New York tournament, and the run of 117 made by Ubassy in one of his games with Bessunger in this city last summer. At the conclusion of the run, a grand round of applause greeted Daly, whose score now stood at 202 to 64. In the fourteenth inning, Slosson, nothing disconcerted, put in a neat run of 24, and Daly followed with another of 14. Then George made 13 and turned his first hundred, the score standing 110 to 226. Daly changed it somewhat by a run of 18 in the seventeenth inning, and in the very next inning he added 22. Slosson's next run of any consequence was one of 15 in the twentieth inning, which was immediately offset by one of 36 on the part of Daly, which turned him into his last hundred, while Slosson had not yet reached 150 points. Again in the twenty-third inning the New Yorker secured 28, but, owing to a miss of an easy shot, left the balls in such shape that Slosson made 24. The next large runs were 22 by Daly, 13 by Slosson, and 18 by Daly, which left the latter but 10 to make. He got 4 of them in the thirtieth inning, and left a good position for his opponent, who made a spurt of 20, which placed him at 205 to 395. Two misses by Daly cut down his average, but in the thirty-third inning he ended the game with a run of 5, making 400 to 207. The score is as follows:

Slosson—1, 0, 0, 10, 5, 16, 1, 2, 7, 5, 15, 2, 1, 24, 8, 0, 13, 9, 1, 15, 3, 0, 2, 24, 2, 8, 13, 3, 0, 0, 20, 1, 1. Total, 207.
Daly—9, 3, 1, 1, 12, 2, 7, 7, 0, 7, 0, 153, 0, 8, 14, 2, 18, 22, 2, 36, 8, 4, 28, 8, 22, 0, 2, 1, 18, 4, 1, 0, 5. Total, 400.
Averages—Slosson, 6.9; Daly, 12.4.
Highest Runs—Slosson, 24, 24, 20; Daly, 153, 18, 22, 36, 28, 22, 18.
Time of Game—One hour and 45 minutes.

THE J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE TABLE.

It is a fact worthy of note that Daly's unparalleled run of 153 was made upon the same make of table as was the celebrated run of 118 by Mons. Ubassy in his match with Bessunger in the Globe Theatre, in this city, last June. Both tables were made by the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, of this city, with the celebrated Phelan & Collender cushion. The fact that these extraordinary feats at billiards were both performed upon Chicago-made tables is the strongest possible proof of their superiority.

TO-MORROW'S GAMES.

As Kingsbury Music Hall has been engaged for this evening by the managers of the Star Lecture Course, the tournament must be postponed until to-morrow, when it will be resumed in the afternoon and evening. The games will be announced hereafter.

THE POLICE BOARD.

The Board of Police held a special meeting yesterday afternoon. All the Commissioners were present.

Fire Marshal Benner submitted his usual report for the month of October, showing the condition of the Department. The apparatus, with the exception of Nos. 2 and 4 trucks, is in excellent order. There is in use 17,400 feet of No. 1 hose, 5,150 feet of No. 2, 1,450 feet of No. 3. Three lengths burst during the month. The steamers traveled 1,068¼ miles, and worked 183½ hours at fires. The watchmen in the towers gave fifty alarms.

A bill of $800 for a new hose-cart, which the Commissioners had seen and accepted, was audited and ordered to be paid.

Ex-special policeman William Henry, the much-married officer who was dismissed last Saturday, came in with a dozen witnesses and an armfull of documents to prove that the allegations of the woman Meyers were false. The Board granted him a hearing, and he established by reliable witnesses that he was in Chicago on the 7th of June, 1869, and not in England, as Catharine Meyers asserted. He said he was legally divorced from her, and that his present wife had been released from her husband by the courts. The ex-policeman proved that he was not an "immoral" man, and the Board took the matter under advisement.

The Fire Marshal recommended that John Campion and Louis Fierne be appointed foremen, and John Cream and George W. Dugan engineers. Concurred in.

The Board then adjourned.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

ILLINOIS.

Only three counties remain to be heard from, viz.: Clark, Massac, and Pope. By returns from three, first known and officially reported yesterday, the Farmers gain two, viz.: Cumberland and Jasper; and the Democrats one, viz.: Hardin. These additions increase the number of Farmers' counties to fifty-three, and of Democratic counties to nineteen. The number of Republican counties stands at fourteen, and of Independent at thirteen, as previously given.

Official returns have now been received from seventy-eight counties, the aggregate vote in which is 220,560. The whole vote of 102 counties, in the county elections of 1871, when, also, there happened to be a Congressman to elect for the State at large, was 253,843. The returns thus far received justify estimates of nearly 350,000 as the total vote this year, when Cook and twenty-three other counties are added in.

ADAMS COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 5,177; Grant, 4,348.)

Democratic.		Republican.	
Judge—J C Thompson*	3,833	Thos. J. Mitchell	2,505
Clerk—W. Haselwood*	3,404	Henry C. Nichols	3,022
Treas.—E. Cleveland	3,779	J. O. Bernard*	2,638
Supt.—John H. Black*	4,322	Anthony Lennon	2,065
To fill vacancies in the Legislature:			
Senate—M. Kelly	3,416	Robert Rankin*	2,730
House—A. J. Griffeth	3,396	John Downing*	2,763

*Were also a Farmers' eclectic ticket.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,040; Grant, 1,281.)

Independent.		Independent.	
Judge—Fred. Bross	1,186	W. M. McPhooters	542
Clerk—J. G. Lynch	891	John C. Crowley	623
Treas.—Wm. Martin	1,242	John H. Gossman	542
Supt.—Mrs. P A Taylor	962	Mrs. S. E. Brown	400
Co. Com. Thos. Wilson	777	Alex. C. Hodges	583
Geo. Fisher	1,062	Thomas Martin	350
J. L. Sanders	909	James E. McCrite	329

Scattering votes: For County Clerk—Joseph T. Davison, 265. For School Superintendent—Hiram F. Putnam, 234; Lawrence, 280. For County Commissioner—Severe Marchildon, 258; Alfred W. McGee, 183.

CALHOUN COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 589; Grant, 425.)

Farmers.		Democratic.	
Judge—Wm. Martland	604	John Lamny	476
Clerk—Elijah Wilkinson	619	John F. Nolte	455
Treas.—Morris Fisher	620	John H. Churchman	428
Supt.—I. J. Varner	558	Z. T. Williams	566
Co. Com. G. W. Long	591	Ernst Meyer	498
M. A. Kamp	591	Henry T. Crater	465
J. Daugherty	571	Wm. Kelly	436

CARROLL COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 614; Grant, 1,968.)

Independent.		Independent.	
Judge—Benj. L. Patch	1,471		
Clerk—R. M. A. Hawk	1,547		
Treas.—Jos. F. Allison	701	Owen P. Miles	668
Supt.—Jas. E. Millard	929	Nelson Fletcher	610

NOTE.—The above are all Republicans, and all run independent of party nominations, politics being in abeyance.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,946; Grant, 3,773.)

Farmers.		Independent.	
Judge—Joseph W. Sim	2,119	A. M. Ayres	1,217
Clerk—J. S. M'Cullough	3,299		
Treas.—Thos. A. Lewis	3,238		
Supt.—S. S. Wilson	1,896	T. R. Leal	1,369

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,156; Grant, 1,106.)

Farmers.		Democratic.	
Judge—John Miller	1,027	John Prather	844
Clerk—W. Humphrey	1,043	A. A. Lovins	919
Treas.—A. N. Rosener's	1,039	Andrew J. Edwards	901
Supt.—T. C. Kilie	1,005	W. E. Lake	912

Note: Cumberland County, for the first time since its organization, in the early days of Illinois, has gone against the Democratic party.

HARDEN COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 443; Grant, 427).

Democratic.		Republican.	
Judge—J. Q. A. Ledbetter	418	Frank Dimick	344
Clerk—J. H. B. Renfro	400	W. C. Smith	366
Treas.—J. T. Ledbetter	429	Willis Litteral	342
Supt.—Marshall Rose	461	Ira E. Driver	300
Co. Com. John O. Smoot	502		
Martin Eichborn	636	John Tyer	404
Elihu Oxford	423		

JASPER COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,063; Grant, 917).

Farmers.		Democratic.	
Judge—William Carter	881	James W. Gibson	495
Clerk—I. B. Parr	652	H. K. Powell	730
Treas.—D. Smith	796	T. B. Jones	582
Supt.—M. S. Bailey	612	Calvin S. James	636

JOHNSON COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 535; Grant, 1,146.)

Independent.		Independent.	
Judge—A. J. Kuykendall	755	O. A. Harker	750
Clerk—W. W. Boyt	602	Robert A. Martin	421
F. M. Jones	256	David Ragains	260
Treas.—Wm. B. Pearce	1,017	O. G. Peterson	474
Supt.—Thos. G. Farris	917	James M. Jones	329
		George W. West	264

Note: All candidates independent, on a general ticket. The election of Kuykendall is contested.

M'LEAN COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 3,325; Grant, 5,845.)

Farmers.		Republican.	
Judge—R. M. Benjamin			5,199
Clerk—W. T. F. Smith	2,521	Reuben L. Davis	2,859
Treas.—R. P. Morgan, Jr	2,636	Joseph Dennison	2,780
Supt.—T. W. Maurice	2,563	John Hull	2,756

PIKE COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 2,827; Grant, 2,634.)

Democratic.		Republican.	
Judge—J. G. Pettengill	1,676	Strother Grigsby	1,890
Clerk—Jona. L. Frye	1,936	John H. Allen	1,645
Treas.—David Hollis	2,074	William Grammar	1,517
Supt.—J. W. Johnson	1,822	J. Pike	1,682

SCOTT COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,072; Grant, 981.)

Farmers'.		Democratic.	
Judge—W. A. Gillham	917	George C. Terry	636
Clerk—Geo. W. Martin	1,072	Charles K. Lee	716
Treas.—M. B. Moore	1,061	F. T. Hale	661
Supt.—Rufus Funk	1,087	James Callans	697
Co. Com. J. W. Simmons	934	John Green	615
G. D. Roodho'se	1,047	Robert A. Blair	697
W. R. Hamilton	1,135	John Cowlick	553

VERMILION COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,707; Grant, 3,373.)

Farmers.		Republican.	
Judge—Ad. M. Davis	1,965	R. W. Hanford	2,014
Clerk—Chas. W. Kesslar	887	John W. Dale	2,259
Treas.—Wm. M. Ray	903	F. M. Allbands	2,140
Supt.—B. Kingsley	890	Charles V. Guy	2,099

MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—The Committee on Elections of the Board of Aldermen have made a report severely reflecting on the incapacity and carelessness of Wardens and Inspectors, as shown in the late election. A recount of votes in forty-six cases showed that the Inspectors' returns were wrong in all but two of them. They recommend that the Legislature order a new election in Ward 5, and call upon the Legislature for a new law which will prevent elections from becoming farces. They also call upon the citizens to see to it that capable and faithful men are elected as ward officers. Corrected returns give the Democrats another member of the House. The Senate will stand: Regularly nominated and elected Republicans, 23; Independent candidates, including Gen. Banks, 5; Democrats, 12.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 11.—Official returns from fifteen counties, and reports from nearly all the rest, with a few estimated, give Taylor, for Governor, 14,600 majority. The complete figures will not probably vary much from 15,000.

Official returns give Moore, Opposition, 8 majority for Senator in Green County, and make the Senate 17 Opposition to 16 Republican. The Assembly will probably stand, 59 Opposition to 41 Republicans.

Official returns from twelve counties, not including Milwaukee, show that of 31,895 votes, Taylor has 14,885, which is 766 more than Doolittle had in 1871, the total vote being 1,100 less than then.

SPORTING.

The Forthcoming Four-Mile Race at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Pool-selling on the great four-mile race will begin to-night. Thus far bets are about equal on Thad Stevens and True Blue.

Pedestrianism.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The ten-mile foot-race for $500 aside and the championship of America was arranged here to-day between John Storey, of Sheffield, Eng., recently arrived, and W. E. Harding, of this city, the race to take place at Providence, R. I., on the 27th inst.

The Fleetwood Races.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The race at Fleetwood to-day, between Judge Fullerton and American Girl, was won by Fullerton. Time—2:24; 2:24½; 2:24; 2:24. The third heat was a dead one.

DEATH OF EX-POLICEMAN COFFEY.

At 12 o'clock last night, the dead body of Ex-Policeman Matthew Coffey was found by Officer Reid in the hallway of No. 165 West Randolph street. The body was cold when the officer discovered it, death having apparently occurred some time before. The body was removed to the Union Street Station, where it was recognized by many officers who had known the deceased. It was taken thence to No. No. 201 Fulton street, the residence of a daughter of the deceased. There were no marks of violence on the body, and the sudden death was probably caused by excessive drinking. The deceased was about 57 years old, and leaves several children. He was discharged from the police force some time last winter, after a long term of service, on account of his excessive use of intoxicating spirits. He was one of the very limited number of police officers who leave the force possessed of comfortable fortunes. His estate is estimated to be worth $100,000. He acquired his property by the advance of real estate. His sudden death will be widely regretted.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12—1 a. m.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer has rapidly risen in the northwest, with brisk northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and snow extending over the Upper Lakes. Southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and snow have prevailed on the Lower Lakes; southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain in the Middle and Eastern States. Southwesterly winds and clear weather in the Southern States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and snow. For the Lower Lakes, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, rising barometer, cold, cloudy weather, and snow. For the Southern States, southwesterly winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, followed by colder and cloudy weather in the Western Gulf. For the Middle States and New England, southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland. Reports are missing from the Southwest and everywhere west of the Mississippi River.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Nov. 12—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Brk'nridge	30.36	19	N., brisk	.01	Light snow.
Cairo	29.85	60	W., brisk	.0	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.30	24	N. W., gentle	.0	Clear.
Chicago	29.49	37	S. E., fresh		Light snow.
Cincinnati	29.65	50	S., fresh	.0	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.52	38	S. W., fresh	.06	Fair.
Denver	30.39	33	N. E., light	.0	Fair.
Duluth	30.09	24	N. W., gentle	.0	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.79	34	N. W., brisk	.0	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.49	33	W., fresh	.09	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	30.36	19	N., gentle	.0	Clear.
Keokuk	29.84	35	N. W., brisk	.0	Light rain.
Le'v'nworth	30.11	40	N., brisk	.0	Cloudy.
La Crosse	29.96	29	N., brisk	.0	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.78	34	N., brisk	.65	He'vy snow.
Omaha	30.20	24	W., fresh	.0	Cloudy.
Pembina	30.46	12	N., brisk	.0	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.07	27	N. W., brisk	.0	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.54	36	S. E., light	.08	Fair.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Nov. 11.—It has been snowing all day. The storm extends over Fond du Lac, Calumet, Sheboygan, Outagamie, Manitowoc, Winnebago, and other counties in Northeastern Wisconsin. The snow is a foot deep on a level.

CRIME.

Trial of Margaret Wolf for Murder in Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 11.—In the Criminal Court, to-day, the trial of Margaret Wolf for murder in the first degree was continued. A large number of witnesses were examined. The prosecution rested the case at 2 o'clock. Nothing new was elicited. Among the witnesses for the defense were four physicians, who testified that they had made a thorough examination of the girl and found she had not given birth to a child. Other witnesses proved that the girl was in bed at the house where she was working at 3 o'clock and a little before 5; so it was impossible for her to give birth to a child at 4, and afterwards drown it at the place where she is said to have done so. Other witnesses said that the girl worked until 9 o'clock, then walked six miles to her home in New Haven, then worked there the next day, and was apparently in excellent health. The defense rested the case at 9 o'clock. Some rebutting testimony will be offered to-morrow, and then the case will be submitted to the jury. The Court-room was densely crowded all day.

New York Criminal Matters.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 11.—Royal Sammis, Rudolph Sammis, and all the others who were implicated in tarring and feathering Kelsey, appeared before Judge Armstrong this morning. Counsel moved for their discharge on the ground that Queens County had no jurisdiction in the case. The District Attorney said that the Grand Jury of Suffolk had been in session, and had found no bill against the parties, and therefore he could not oppose their discharge. Thereupon Judge Armstrong discharged all the defendants, which releases them from all further trouble in the matter.

A Jewelry Store Robbed at Muscatine, Ia.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Nov. 11.—A bold robbery was committed here this evening. Nierel's jewelry store was entered while the proprietor was at supper. Nine gold watches, eight or ten silver watches, and a lot of gold rings, valued in all at $600 to $800 were taken. Entrance was effected by picking the lock of the front door. The robbers escaped entirely unobserved, although persons were continually passing the store while they were at work.

Murder of United States Officers in Texas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—The United States Marshal for the Western District of Texas informs Attorney-General Williams that Deputy-Marshal John P. Fries was assassinated in that State on the 25th of October, by one McUber, who had been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, but made his escape from prison. This is the fifth Deputy-Marshal assassinated in that district.

Tied Up by the Thumbs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—In the civil suits of the sailors of the ship Sunrise against Capt. Clarke, to recover damages for personal injuries, pending in the County Court, the defense is proving by Captains that the tying of men up by the wrists for from eight to forty-eight hours is the usual punishment on American vessels.

Attempt to Rob a Bank.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 11.—An attempt was made to rob the First National Bank at Blairsville, Pa., on Saturday morning, about 2 o'clock. The burglars were discovered by two ladies, who were sleeping in a room above the bank, and the robbery was prevented.

Judge Underwood, of Richmond, Assaulted.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 11.—Judge I. C. Underwood, United States District Court, was assaulted here to-day by W. M. McKeigh, a former owner of property in Alexandria, Va., which was purchased by Judge Underwood under the Confiscation act.

Met His Man.

DENISON, Tex., Nov. 11.—Last night a man started out of a saloon with a knife in his hand, remarking that he would meet some one in less than ten minutes. He was soon after found with a pistol-shot through his shoulder.

Victim of a Heinous Outrage.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—The *Picayune* has advices of the death of Miss Lacour, the young lady who was recently outraged in Grant Parish.

Two Negroes Sentenced to Be Hung, at Du Quoin, Ill.

Du Quoin, Ill. (Nov. 9), Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

In September last, two colored men by the name of John Feefee and George Williams murdered one William Matson (white) in Perry County. They were neighbors. The proof given by the son of John Feefee was that his father and uncle, Williams, were out hunting squirrels; that his father shot a hog, and his uncle had it on his shoulder, when Matson appeared and said he would have them arrested. Feefee leveled his gun and shot him, and Williams crushed his skull after he fell. They were arrested, confined in jail, and at the November term of the Perry County Circuit Court indicted, and tried on Wednesday and Thursday, and found guilty of murder in the first degree by the jury—D. W. Fountain prosecuting, and Gen. J. B. Jones defending. On Saturday afternoon, Judge Watts arraigned the defendants at the bar. There, after detailing the events of the trial, and recommending them to the mercy of Almighty God, he sentenced them to be hanged on the 28th day of November, at the County Jail of Perry County, Ill.

The Canastota Incendiaries—The Prisoners Threatened with Lynch Law.

Utica, N. Y. (Nov. 9), Dispatch to the New York Herald.

The Village of Canastota, Madison County, has suffered to the extent of $230,000 loss by incendiary fires within the past eight months. On the morning of Oct. 28, the greater portion of the business houses of the town were burned, with several private houses, causing great suffering and distress. Suspicion has rested upon Melvin D. Woodford, a former merchant and Trustee of the village, aged 35 years, and William A. Stone, a lawyer, aged 38 years. Woodford is respectably connected, but of late has led a dissipated life. Stone has been under a cloud for some time. A detective of the people, Charles P. Spencer, a son of one of the sufferers, got into the confidence of Stone and Woodford, and the latter confessed to him that he had fired the barn which was the basis of the great fire of Oct. 28.

Stone, finding that suspicion was fastened upon him, worked with Spencer to convict Woodford. A plan was made for Woodford to burn the Park Hotel, at the Driving Park, on Friday night, Stone and Spencer promising him to fire the village in two other places at the same time. Detectives at the park caught Woodford in the act, and he made a voluntary confession, claiming that he had been goaded on to do this by the suspicions and insinuations of the people. He wished the game as well as the name. He denied being concerned in any other fire, and accuses Stone of starting the great fire on Oct. 28.

Stone was arrested the same night. A mob threatened to hang both on Friday night, and on Saturday morning a gallows was erected in the principal street. The prisoners were protected. They made voluntary statements, one contradicting the other. At 3 o'clock p. m. on Saturday they were led through the streets from the lock-up safely to the freight-house for examination, and were afterwards taken back to jail. A mob also threatened to hang them last night, but it lacked leaders and bravery.

A man named Gen. Gardiner, who was suspected, came to town and gave himself up. It is believed he can prove an alibi. To-night the church bells were rung and another loud-voiced mob met, but their threats of hanging were all talk. No one dared approach the village lock-up. There is no fear of violence. The feeling is strong against Stone, but there is little direct proof against him. Incendiary fires at Canastota are probably ended for the present.

NEW YORK.

Railroad and Steamship Agents' Convention.

TICKET AGENTS' CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The General Railway and Steamship Ticket Agents held a meeting to-day, and formed a permanent organization for the purpose of maintaining passengers rates, and protection against the movement of railroad managers to abolish the business of Commission Agencies. Every agent in the city was present. Steps were taken to unite the agents throughout the country, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Swan, of the Astor House, Burnham, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Bascom, of the Gilsey House, to represent the Association at the meeting of Railway Managers at Chicago on the 19th inst.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Paris says it is reported that an extensive plot in favor of the Count de Paris has been discovered in that city, and it is said that the authorities are in possession of documents by which a number of well-known politicians are compromised. It is also reported that a deputation of Monarchists is about to proceed to Oulsburg to request the Count de Chambord to abdicate his claims to the throne of France in favor of the Count de Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Committee on the prolongation of the President's powers have elected M. Laboulaye their reporter, and resolved to instruct M. De Remusat to confer with President MacMahon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A violent gale prevailed yesterday on the British and Irish coasts, and the harbors are filled this morning with vessels disabled or seeking shelter. No serious disasters have yet been reported.

HYGIENIC.

Meeting of the American Health Association in New York City—Doctors in Attendance from all Parts of the Country.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The American Health Association held a preliminary meeting at noon to-day, at the Union League Club-House, for the purpose of organization, Stephen M. Smith, M. D., President. Among the members present were Dr. Jones, Evansville, Ind.; Dr. Reeves, Wheeling, W. Va.; and Dr. Ben C. Miller, Chicago.

Reports were heard on the following subjects: 1. "The Influence of Existing Social Systems Upon Health and Longevity." By Francis Bacon, M. D. 2. "The Power of the Housekeeper Over the Responsibility for the Health of the Family." By Edward Jarvis, M. D. 3. "The Physical and Moral Causes of Bad Health in American Women." By James C. Reeves, M. D. A paper upon "The Perfection of Structure and Function in the Human Body as a Leading Element of Hygiene," was then read by Nathan Allan, M. D. He was followed by Henry A. Johnson, M. D., of Chicago, who delivered an essay on "The Relation of Climate to Tuberculosis, and the Relations of Phthisis to Other Diseases." The afternoon session concluded with a paper upon "The Relation of Race and Nationality to Mortality in the United States," which was read by its author, Gen. Francis A. Walker.

The Association resumed its session in the hall of the Union League Club this evening. The business transacted was the presentation of a summary of evidence and local reports on cholera as it has appeared in the Mississippi Valley and elsewhere in America during the present year. These reports were illustrated with maps and explained by members of the Association from various localities. Papers were read by Dr. C. B. White, President of the Louisiana Board of Health; Dr. Eli McClellan, U. S. A., from Kentucky, and Dr. William Clenden, of Cincinnati.

[By Mail.]

The American Public-Health Association will convene in New York, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1873. Reports will be made, and papers read, as follows:

TUESDAY, NOV. 11.

A report upon the "Influence of Existing Social Systems upon Health and Longevity," by Francis Bacon, M. D., of New Haven, Conn.

A report upon "The Power of the Housekeeper over, and Responsibility for, the Health of the Family," by Edward Jarvis, M. D., of Dorchester, Mass.

A report upon the "Physical and Moral Causes of Bad Health in American Women," by James E. Reeves, M. D., Wheeling, W. Va.

A paper upon "Perfection of Structure and Function in the Human Body, as a Leading Element of Hygiene," by Nathan Allen, M. D., of Lowell, Mass.

A paper upon "Relations of Climate to Tuberculosis, and the Relations of Phthisis to Other Diseases," by Henry A. Johnson, M. D., of Chicago.

A report on "Sanitary Relations and Health Principles of Architecture," by Carl Pfeiffer, C. E., Secretary of the American Institute of Architects.

Presentation of a summary of evidence and local reports upon cholera as it has prevailed in the Mississippi Valley and elsewhere in America during the present year,—illustrated with maps, and explained by members of the Association from the various localities; C. B. White, M. D., President of the Louisiana Board of Health; Eli McClellan, M. D., U. S. A., of Kentucky; William Clendenin, M. D.; J. H. Rauch, M. D.; E. Harris, M. D.; A. B. Judson, M. D.; John C. Peters, M. D.; and J. H. Van Deman, M. D., of Chattanooga, Tenn., will participate in this presentation.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12.

Report upon "Yellow Fever as It Prevailed at New Orleans the Present Year," by S. C. Russell, M. D., Secretary of State Board of Health of Louisiana.

Report upon "Yellow Fever as It Prevailed at Mobile, Ala., Pensacola, Fla., and Vicinity," by J. T. Gilmon, M. D., of Mobile, Ala.

Reports upon "Yellow Fever as It Prevailed in Shreveport, Memphis, and the River Regions," by J. Dickson Bruns, M. D., of Louisiana.

A report upon "The Natural History and Habits of Yellow Fever" (illustrated by a map showing the localities affected by this disease in the United States, from the settlement of the country), by J. M. Toner, M. D., of Washington, D. C.

A report upon "Alimentation Considered in Its Relations to the Progress and Prosperity of the Nation," by A. C. Hamlin, M. D., of Bangor, Me.

A report upon "Non-Periodic Changes of Heat as an Element in Sanitary Climatology," by Lorin Blodget, Esq., of Philadelphia.

A report upon "Sewerage," by the Hon. C. C. Cox, M. D., President of Board of Health, Washington, D. C.

A paper upon "Atmospheric Electricity and Ozone, and Their Relations to Health and Disease," by George M. Beard, M. D.

A paper upon "Country Life versus City Life, by John Stockton-Hough, M. D., of Philadelphia.

"The Sanitary Care and Utilization of Refuse of Cities," by Dr. J. H. Rauch, of Chicago; Dr. C. A. Leas, of Baltimore; and Mr. Storer, of Boston.

Report upon the "Practical Conclusions Already Reached, and the Evidence Now Requiring the Attention of the Association and Public Authorities, in Respect to Causes of Cholera, and Preventive Measures," by Elisha Harris, M. D.

Presentation of reports from Boards of Health and Sanitary Authorities upon Malignant Cholera as it has prevailed in the United States the present year; together with a translated copy of Prof. Max von Pettenkofer's Official Report on "What to Do Against Cholera."

A paper upon "Some Defects in the Immigration Service, and Suggestions of Remedies Therefor, with Reference to Sanitary Interests of the People," by J. M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospitals, and United States Commissioner of Emigration.

"Discourse upon the Future Distribution and History of the Population of the United States, as affected by Physical Geography" (illustrated with maps), by J. S. Newberry, M. D., LL. D., State Geologist of Ohio, and Professor of Geology in School of Mines, Columbia College.

A paper upon the "Study of California Climates," by D. P. Gilman, LL. D., President of the University of California.

Report upon the Sanitary Chemistry of Waters, and the Practical Methods of Perfecting the Water Supply of Towns and Cities, by C. F. Chandler, M. D., LL. D., President New York Board of Health, and Professors of Chemistry in School of Mines, Columbia College.

A Paper upon "Evidences of the Relations of Drinking Water to the Propagation or Localization of Typhoid Fever and Other Diseases," by Austin Flint, M. D., of New York.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13.

Report of Committee on General Sanitary Laws, and State and Local Organizations for Sanitary Administration.

Address upon the "Scope of Sanitary Laws," by the Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, of New York.

A paper upon "Sanitary Organization in Villages and Rural Districts," by Ezra M. Hunt, M. D., of New Jersey.

A report upon the "Organization and Work of the Board of Health, and Vital Statistics of Richmond County (Staten Island)," by James J. O'Dea, M. D., Secretary of that Board.

"The Principles and Practice of Quarantine in the Ports and Cities of the United States; Experience and Requirements." Statements by Dr. Vanderpool, Health Officer of the Port of New York; Dr. Taylor, Lazaretto Physician of Philadelphia; Dr. R. Lebby, Health Officer of South Carolina; Dr. C. B. White, President of Louisiana Board of Health; G. W. Peet, Health Officer of Galveston, Texas; and Dr. Alfred W. Perry, of New Orleans.

"Local and Domestic Sanitary Care of Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and Vaccination." Dr. Edwin M. Snow, Dr. Henry Hartshorne, and Dr. E. H. Janes, and Sanitary Officers from various cities, will discuss this topic.

Conference upon State Boards and Town and Local Boards of Health.

A report upon "House-to-House Inspection, and the Sanitary Care of the Sick when Cholera Is Impending," by Stephen Smith, M. D.

Report on "Disinfection and Disinfectants, Based upon Actual Tests, and upon the Analysis of the Various Disinfectants in use," by Elwyn Waller, A. M., E. M., Instructor in Analytical Chemistry at the School of Mines, Columbia College.

Conference and Conclusions on Cholera—A plan of preventive measures.

An address upon "Sanitary Science in Its Relations to Public Instruction," by the Hon. Andrew D. White, LL. D., President of Cornell University.

An address upon the "Germ-Theory of Disease in Its Relation to Hygiene," by F. A. P. Barnard, LL. D., President of Columbia College.

An address upon the "Relations of Hygiene to Pauperism and Insanity," by John Ordronaux, M. D., LL. D., of New York, State Commissioner in Lunacy, and Member of State Board of Charities.

The Executive Committee of the Association is composed as follows: Stephen Smith, M. D., President; Edwin M. Snow, M. D., First Vice-President; John H. Rauch, M. D., Treasurer; Moreau Morris, M. D.; Henry Hartshorne, M. D.; Francis Bacon, M. D.; William Clendenin, M. D.; Christopher C. Cox, M. D.; John M. Woodworth, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D., Secretary, 201 Mott street, New York.

LEGAL MATTERS.

Suit to Recover for Alleged False Imprisonment.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The suit of Gassoway B. Lammer, of Savannah, Ga., against Charles A. Dana, for alleged false imprisonment, while the latter was Assistant Secretary of War, was argued in the United States Circuit Court to-day. Dana's defense is that the arrest was made in good faith, under the orders of President Lincoln.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The steamship City of Limerick has gone to the relief of the steamship City of Richmond, to assist her into port.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—Steamships Oceanic, from New York, and Ohio, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Arrived—Steamship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.

MOVILLE, Nov. 11.—The steamship Caspian, from Quebec, has arrived.

SPRINGFIELD.

Revision of the Statutes—Disbursements on Account of the New State-House—Speculation as to Col. Cook's Successor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 11.—The Committee to revise the statutes, appointed at the last session of the Legislature, met in session in this city to-day. There were present Senators Upton and Steele, and Representatives Hay, Rountree, and Dunham. They report the work about half finished and in the hands of the Public Printer. The remainder will be completed before the Committee adjourns, and it will probably take four weeks. It is the intention of the Committee to have all the chapters printed in bill form and ready to lay on the members' desks on the first day of the adjourned session, so that no time need be lost.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE

still continues, but it will probably end to-morrow, as a number of printers from various points came into the city to-day, and others are expected, sufficient in number to supply the places of the strikers.

THE NEW STATE-HOUSE.

An examination of the books of the Secretary of the Board of State-House Commissioners, to-day, shows the disbursements on account of the new State-House, to Oct. 1, to be $2,066,961.29, leaving a balance, to reach the constitutional limit, of $1,483,039. The estimates already made by the architects for the completion of the building do not exhaust this amount, but leave a handsome margin for contingencies.

THE VACANCY CAUSED BY THE DEATH OF COL. COOK.

The important position made vacant by the death of Col. Cook makes it incumbent upon Gov. Beveridge to fill his place as soon as possible. A number of gentlemen are spoken of, and their chances rank as they are named. Hon. John H. Addams, of Stephenson, in all probability, stands first. Should he decline the office, Mr. Benjamin, of Bloomington, will be most likely to get it. It is possible, however, that in view of the fact that he has recently been elected County Judge of McLean County, he would decline the appointment. If so, Col. Boyd, of Fulton, will draw the prize. Beyond this there are as yet no speculations.

CASUALTIES.

Killed by the Blunder of a Drug-Clerk.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 11.—A child of James Taylor, a miner of this city, was fatally poisoned by the mistake of a prescription clerk in Blanchard's drug-store, on Sunday. The clerk has taken to flight.

Narrow Escape from Destruction of the Cass County (Ill.) Jail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Nov. 11.—Fire was discovered in one of the cells of our County Jail this afternoon. The alarm was given, and what promised to be quite a serious conflagration, on account of the heavy wind blowing at the time, was prevented. No serious damage was done to the building. It is supposed that the fire originated from a defective chimney.

Five Persons Injured by the Fall of a Cotton Press.

DENISON, Tex., Nov. 11.—The frame work of the Denison Cotton Compress Works fell to-day, while a number of workmen were on it. Con. Starr, foreman, was fearfully injured, and will probably die. Fred. Stahl, a German, was badly wounded, supposed fatally. Three others were seriously hurt.

FIRES.

In Peoria, Ill., This Morning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 12—1 a. m.—A fire broke out in DeGarmo's boot and shoe store on South Adams street at 12:30 a. m., and is still burning. A family in an adjoining building were rescued with difficulty, and almost suffocated. The wind is blowing very hard.

In Oshkosh, Wis.; Loss, $1,200.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 11.—A fire this morning destroyed the residence and paint-shop of William Lloyd; loss, $1,200; insured in a Springfield company for $400, and in the Detroit Fire and Marine for $300.

In Moscow, Ky., Loss, $15,000—An Incendiary Suspected—One Life Lost.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 11.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Moscow, Hickman Co., Ky., dated the 8th inst., states that a fire broke out the night previous in the saloon of J. R. Humphreys, and destroyed the whole business part of the town but three houses. A man named O'Brien, from New York, was arrested, charged with firing the town. The loss is $15,000; no insurance. A man named Dean, from Tennessee, asleep in the saloon where the fire began, was burned to death.

At Stayner, Ont.; Loss, $200,000.

STAYNER, Ont., Nov. 11.—A fire here this morning destroyed the Northwestern Railway station-house, Randolph's saw-mill and lumber-yard, Summerfelt's Hotel, and four houses. The loss is $200,000.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Transfer of the Des Moines Valley Road—Work on the Cedar Falls & Belle Plaine Road.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 11.—The Sheriff of this (Polk) county to-day transferred the Des Moines Valley Railroad, from this city to Keokuk, to John E. Henry, who represents the first mortgage bondholder, that gentleman having paid the $1,175,000 for which the road sold. The Sheriff will go to each station on the line and make a delivery of the property. The road from here to Fort Dodge is before the Court on a motion to set aside the sale.

Work on the narrow-gauge road, between Cedar Falls and Belle Plaine, has stopped, owing to the panic.

The Pullman-Union Pacific Imbroglio—Bullion Shipments.

OMAHA, Nov. 11.—The Pullman-Union Pacific trouble still continues. Superintendent Bennett, of the Pullman Sleeper Company, notifies parties not to purchase tickets except of his employes.

The Union Pacific express during the past month averaged 4,000 pounds refined bullion per day from the West.

Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, to-day, A. W. Lamb, of Hannibal, Mo., was elected President of the Company.

PACIFIC COAST.

Navy-Yard Project in San Francisco—Anti-Chinese Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The Board of Supervisors have passed an order granting to H. J. Booth & Co., twenty acres of land in the central basin of Mission Bay, ostensibly for the purpose of building extensive navy yards.

Booth & Co. propose to expend $200,000 on the grant of land in the central basin. That is the condition of the grant, but it is generally believed that the Mayor's veto will defeat the ordinance. This is one of the basins which the Central Pacific Railroad endeavored to get into its possession last year.

The anti-Chinese Convention met in this city to-day, and elected T. H. Ward, President. A Committee on Platform and Resolutions was appointed, charged with the duty of drafting an address to the People of the United States on the subject of Chinese immigration. The Convention is still in session. The attendance is large.

MEMPHIS.

One Death from Yellow Fever—Four New Cases—New York Contributions.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 11.—But one death from yellow fever to-day—Charles Calime, of Geneva.

The Howards report four new cases.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The total amount contributed for the relief of the Memphis sufferers on election day was $7,836.

THE HOGAN-ALLEN FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Nov. 11.—Hogan, Tom Allen, and all their trainers and hangers-on are here, and they agree that the fight will take place next Tuesday. Hogan has had an attack of fever, and is not in good condition, but says he will fight. The Allen men expect an easy victory.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 11.—The Hon. William McGalliard, of Lincoln, Logan County, a prominent lawyer and agent of the great Scully estate, shot himself dead at 10 o'clock to-day. The reason for the act is unknown. Mr. McGalliard was a member of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly.

ASTRONOMICAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—A telegram from L. Verrier, of the Paris Observatory, announces to the Smithsonian Institute the discovery of a comet at Marseilles, by Capura, in right ascension 16 hours 23 minutes, declination plus 27 degrees 26 minutes, with a slight motion toward the southwest.

MARRIAGES.

PARKER—HALE—On Monday, Nov. 10, at the Church of the Holy Family, by the Rev. Father Setters, John C. Parker and Miss Annie Hale, of Pleasant Prairie, Wis.
☞ Milwaukee and Kenosha papers please copy.

DEATHS.

FURLONG—On Monday, Nov. 10, at 4 p. m., of a short illness, at the residence of his brother, John Furlong, No. 497 Centre-av., William F. Furlong, aged 29 years.
Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 11 a. m., to the Church of the Holy Family, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.
☞ New York and Irish papers please copy.

THOMAS—On Monday, Nov. 10, Mrs. Hester J. Thomas, aged 44 years.
Funeral will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 12, ... the Olivet Baptist Church.

BARLOW—On Sunday, Nov. 9, at ... a brief existence of 6 hours, Hessie, ... Mrs. J. W. Barlow.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ART SALE EXTRAORDINARY
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FROM THE
Brooklyn, N. Y., Art Gallery.

Messrs. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., take great pleasure to inform the art lovers of Chicago, that they will offer at Auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 11 and 12, at 2 and 7½ o'clock p. m., the largest collection of
HIGH CLASS MODERN OIL PAINTINGS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
CHAS. RODE, Esq., Proprietor of the BROOKLYN ART GALLERY, will personally superintend the sale of this collection.
Among the Artists represented are those who have gained the highest reputation in Europe and America, among which may be found the names of OTTO REDMAN (Dresden), F. GUARDI (Naples), C. HUBERRE (Brussels), A. C. CRETENS (Berlin), E. JACOBS (Dusseldorf), CARL HUBNER (Dusseldorf), DE LA HOEREN (Brussels), F. KRAUSE (Berlin), FRANK D. BRISCO (Philadelphia), A. VAN WILLIS (Brooklyn), THEO. VILLERES (Long Island), EDMUND D. LEWIS (Philadelphia), and many others of equal eminence.
The entire collection will be on
FREE EXHIBITION
On MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 10 and 11, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Catalogues now ready.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.'S
Regular Friday's Sale.
Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room FURNITURE, in great variety, new and second-hand; CARPETS; a large number of new and second-hand Cook and Parlor Stoves; Office Desks, Lounges, Chairs, 3 Pianos; large lot of Blankets, Comforters, Pillows, Mattresses, Brussels and Wool Carpets; 25 crates Crockery, in open lots.
Friday Morning, Nov. 14, at 9½ o'clock.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
WE SHALL LET THEM SLIDE!
AT OUR AUCTION SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 9½ a. m.
800 CASES TO BE SOLD.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Thursday, Nov. 13, at 9½ a. m., sale of
DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
Notions, Hosiery,
Gloves and White Goods, Embroideries, Laces and Ruffings, China, Toys and Fancy Goods, Knit Goods, Underwear, Government Clothing, Carpets.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR THURSDAY'S SALE OF
OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,
DEMOCRAT WAGONS,
Express Wagons, Double and Single Harnesses.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
IMPORTANT SALE OF
DRY GOODS, ETC.,
THIS MORNING, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
204 & 206 E. Madison-st.
We have orders to close consignments of Beavers, All-Wool Cassimeres, 6-4 Cloths, Cardigan Jackets, Ladies' Knit Jackets, Wool Hose, Comforters, Nubias, Scarfs, Wool Shirts, Men's Underwear, Hosiery, Towels, Linens, Dress Shirts, Fancy Goods, Notions, Table Spreads, Shawls, etc., etc. Country Buyers should not miss this sale.
By TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers, 204 & 206 East Madison-st.

On FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at 10:30 o'clock,
50 Cases Mumm's Champagne.
30 Cases Piper Heidsick Champagne.
40 Cases Grand Mousseux Champagne.
And a large assortment of Liquors and Wines.
By TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers, at 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

ESTABLISHED 1856.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
Sale of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BUCK GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., on Thursday, Nov. 13, at 9½ o'clock, at 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

SALE TO-DAY
Carriages, Cutters, Horses, Harness, &c.,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesroom, 15 and 17 Randolph-st., THIS MORNING, NOV. 12, at 10 o'clock.

Regular Saturday Sale of
Household Furniture
And General Merchandise,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesroom, 15 and 17 Randolph-st., on SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 15, commencing at 9½ o'clock, with a large stock of Groceries, Teas, Tobacco, Cigars, 4 bbls Pork, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden Ware.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.,
TO PAY ADVANCES WE SHALL OFFER
AT AUCTION,
This WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 12, at 9½ o'cl'k, at our Salesrooms,
195 and 197 RANDOLPH-ST.,
Elegant Marble-top Chamber Suites, Parlor and Dining-room Furniture, Fine Boot and Shoe Cases, Bedsteads, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Desks, Carpets, Crockery, and Harness. Also, an assortment of
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,
Several lots of Fine Teas, and
2,300 Sets of Ladies' and Children's Furs.
WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.
At Our Salesroom, 41 South Canal-st.,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, at 10 a. m., will be sold a Large Lot of
Furniture, Carpets and Stoves,
Both new and second-hand.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auct'rs.

THE SALE OF
ELEGANT FURNITURE
Of all kinds for R. E. McALLISTER, 150 and 152 West Lake-st., will be continued THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 13, at 10 a. m.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By L. C. COHEN,
Auctioneer, No. 65 South Canal-st.
Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 10 a. m., a large lot of
FURNITURE,
Consisting of Bureaus, Wash Stands, Bedsteads, Chairs, Blankets, Quilts, Lace Curtains, Carpets, Crockery, Sewing Machines, Pictures, &c.
L. C. COHEN, 65 South Canal-st.

By J. W. HAVENS & CO.
FURNITURE
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, at 9½ o'clock, at 23 East Randolph-st., near State, consisting of chamber sets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, show-cases, crockery, stoves, beds, bedding, large line of looking glasses, some splendid chromos; also a new parlor organ, and lot of dry goods.
By J. W. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers,
23 East Randolph-st., near State.

THE ADJOURNED SALE
Of two Stone-Front Residences,
1018 & 1020 WABA[SH]-AV.,
Will occur Nov. 12, at 10 a. m., at La[Salle] Republic Life Building. These ho[uses] ... Public Auction, for cash, to the high[est] ... clear of all incumbrances, by order ... Bankruptcy. For further particula[rs] ...
E. H. JEN...

OS...GOOD & ...
West ...